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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVII. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BONDS ARE COMING.

If Congress Does Not Act at Once in the Matter

CLEVELAND AND CARLISLE WILL DO SO

And the Issue Will Be for $100,000,000.

WALL STREET GOLDBUGS CONSULTED

They Have Agreed to Float the Loan, Aided by Their Friends Across the Water. Rumor That Bissell Will Resign.

Wahington, February 3.—(Special.)—A bond issue is coming whether congress authorizes it or not. If congress does not act in the matter Cleveland and Calisle will issue $100,000,000 of bonds under the same doubtful authority which they used to cover the two recent issues of $50,000,000 each. Assistant Secretary Curtis was in New York last week conferring with the Wall street goldbugs relative to floating this loan. Wall street has agreed to float it, but will be helped by their brother sharks of London and other European capitals interested in maintaining the gold standard so that they can continue to grind the debtor class. These goldbug manipulators can easily take up the $100,000,000 loan, for they have got possession again of the $118,000,000 of gold they paid for the two former issues. They have those bonds and they also have the gold they gave for them. The government has only received its own demand notes in return and has immediately, as the law requires, reissued them. By this endless chain arrangement the money sharks pay in government paper to the treasury to get gold, pay the gold back in to get bonds and then present more paper and get the gold out again, and so on ad infinitum.

Tomorrow Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, a rabid goldbug, and an echo of Cleveland in the senate, will try to have the finance committee discharged from the consideration of the financial problem so as to bring the matter directly before the senate. The trouble is, Jones, of Nevada, a member of the committee, is now here, and with his vote a measure providing for the popular loan of $500,000,000 and the free coinage of silver will be favorably reported. McPherson and Cleveland want the bonds, but they shy at silver. It is not likely his resolution will carry, and it is certain the finance committee at its next session will order the combined popular loan and free coinage measure to be favorably reported.

Bissell May Resign.

There is a strong tip out that Postmaster General Bissell will soon resign.

It has been no secret that he has long been dissatisfied with his position, in which he is little more than a head clerk to carry out the will of the president. He has retaken his house at Buffalo, and this is regarded as significant of his intention to retire from the cabinet. His friends also are talking. They say he will be back in his Buffalo law office within the next two or three months, and sooner if there be no extra session of congress.

The trouble comes from the fact that he is not allowed to name postmasters of the presidential class, something which, under other presidents than Cleveland, has been regarded as a prerogative of the postmaster general not to be lightly set aside. Mr. Cleveland requires all the papers in every case to be laid before him, and he names the man—very often not the choice of the postmaster general. Bissell doesn't like this. He thinks it reduces him to a figure head, and he detests the post. For these reasons, his friends say, he will quit the cabinet and go back to his law practice.

The President Guarded.

No president in the history of this country has been so careful in having himself guarded as Mr. Cleveland.

It started with the Coxey craze. Before the commonwealers began their march toward Washington but six policemen of the metropolitan force were detailed to do duty in the white house grounds. Besides these were the regular corps of white house watchmen and doorkeepers. But when the commonwealers came Marshal Wilson asked aMyor Moore, chief of the Washington police, to detail twelve more of his men for white house duty. Since that time Mr. Cleveland has, perhaps, never recovered from his nervousness, for the entire force of eighteen policemen, besides the regular watchmen and secret service men yet guard over the white house and its occupants.

Three sentry boxes with lookout windows have been erected in front and on either side of the building. In these armed guards do duty day and night, while others patrol the grounds.

In the daytime ample guards are about the house and grounds watching for cranks or others who may enter with malicious designs. Whether the president personally or his friends insist upon this personal guard is not known. Certain it is, however, that no information can be got from any of them. They as carefully expel the camera fiend from the grounds as they do a crank, and have so far prevented a snap shot at even a sentry box.

When the president drives he is followed by a well armed secret service man, who trails along a short distance behind the executive carriage in a buggy driven by a companion. Several times he went on horseback, but the buggy idea has been found to attract least attention, and to be more preferable.

Mr. Cleveland is said to have a great dread of cranks and he considers that the newspapers have aroused many of them against him on account of their criticism of his bond issues and financial views generally.

E. W. B.

SLOW WORK OF CONGRESS

Will Cause an Extra Session to Be Called.

Washington, February 3.—The fifty-third congress enters tomorrow upon the last four weeks of its session. In both senate and house the few working days now remaining before final adjournment are likely to be crowded with striking incidents and exciting debates on topics any one of which may produce a deadlock and compel the calling of the fifty-fourth congress in extraordinary session. Earnest efforts are being made by the administration leaders to avoid this contingency. The situation, however, is rendered much less favorable than it was at the beginning of the session by the fact that the democrats have practically lost control of the senate and are so divided on financial issues in the house as to be practically in a minority in that chamber upon many of the leading questions at issue.

The senate tomorrow, by agreement, will take a vote upon the District of Columbia measure of local administration, which in previous years has usually been passed as rapidly as it could be read, but which this year has occupied the attention of the senate for three days, notwithstanding indignant denials that any dilatory tactics were contemplated on this measure.

Much more important than the vote on this bill will be the debate which will be sprung tomorrow, in the morning hour, on the motion by Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, to discharge the financial committee from further consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman for the relief of the treasury. This will undoubtedly precipitate another financial discussion. Mr. McPherson will speak to the resolution himself and Mr. Peffer has prepared a speech on the general subject, which he has been anxious to deliver for several days. The discussion will probably run through the morning hour for several days.

An Animated Debate Expected.

When the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill is called up, as it is expected to be early in the week by Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, chairman of the subcommittee which has it in charge, a still more animated political debate is in prospect. The whole Hawaiian question will come up and it is expected that with the accessions given to the opponents of the administration by the arrival of Senator Lee Mantle and Clark, of Montana, the action of the senate last week, when by a majority of two votes it adopted the Vest substitute, upholding the policy of nonintervention in the Hawaiian affair, will be reversed. This substitute has never been acted upon finally, but is still pending as an amendment to the original resolution, which condemned the action of the administration and declares it to be the sense of the senate that a warship should be kept at Honolulu.

The appropriation recommended to be added to the bill by the senate committee on appropriations for the construction of an American cable to Hawaii, which indirectly conflicts with the recommendations of the president in his recent message as to the landing place of the Hawaiian cable, will necessarily provoke further debate. This amendment appropriates $500,000 and authorizes the president to contract for the entire work of laying a telegraphic cable between the United States and the Hawaiian islands, and to direct the prosecution of such work wherever such contract shall be made. This will be followed by another partisan debate on the amendment also recommended by the senate committee on appropriations to appropriate $6,000 for the execution of the obligations of the United States in the protection of the interests and property of the United States in the Samoan islands, under the existing treaty with the government of those islands, and with the governments of Germany and Great Britain. Here again the recommendations of Secretary Gresham are antagonized. Senators Aldrich, Hawley, Lodge, Hoar, Chandler, Teller and Platt propose to take part in the debate on the Hawaiian resolutions and possibly also on the Samoan question.

Mr. Allen, the populist senator from Nebraska, is liable at any time to precipitate another partisan debate on a privileged question by calling up his resolution to investigate the recent election of a senator in Alabama. The so-called credentials of Colonel Reese, Senator Morgan's populist opponent, having been introduced and placed on file, it is within the limits of possibility that Mr. Allen may get the united republican support for his resolution, which directs the appointment of a committee with full power to investigate and report to the senate.

Business Before the House.

The probable programme of business in the house is this: Monday will be given to the consideration of what is known as the "omnibus claims bills," being a measure reported from the committee on war claims combining thirty-seven separate war claims referred to that committee, and calling for a total appropriation of over $600,000. Consideration of the measure has always heretofore been antagonized.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday are to be assigned to the consideration and disposition of the latest currency and banking bill, reported on Friday last, from Mr. Springer's banking and currency committee.

CHANGES MADE BY THE COMMITTEE

Do Not Meet the Views of the President.

Washington, February 3.—It is said that the administration is not entirely satisfied with the provision of the currency and banking bill as reported to the house by the committee last Friday. The section relating to the retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes which restricts the amount to be retired to the amount of national bank circulation that may be issued is said to be the most objectionable feature of the various changes made by the committee in the text of the bill as originally prepared. It is argued that it may be impossible to induce national banks to take out circulation at all and that under the most auspicious conditions they cannot be expected to increase their circulation by more than probably $50,000,000 a year. At that rate it would require ten years to retire the greenbacks and treasury notes outstanding. As long as any considerable amount of them remained in existence it is pointed out that the gold in the treasury can be drawn out in exchange for them and the present conditions would be practically unchanged. President Cleveland is understood to greatly desire the passage of the bill directing the speedy retirement of these notes, as affording the safest and best method of dealing with the situation.

MAXWELL INTERVIEWED

About the Correspondence Between Him and Olney.

Washington, February 3.—The correspondence relating to the resignation of Solicitor General Maxwell has not yet been published, depite the statement made at the time of the announcement of the resignation that it would. The ex-solicitor general was seen tonight after his return from New York, and asked whether or not is was true that Attorney General Olney had called him "an impertinent scoundrel" in a letter, the receipt of which was followed by his resignation.

"Not so bad as that," answered Mr. Maxwell, smilingly, "although there were expressions in the letter that are not ordinarily employed by ladies in conducting their correspondence."

Mr. Maxwell will go to Montgomery, Ala., tomorrow to look after some legislation pending there affecting the interests of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, of which he is general counsel. From there he will go again to New York, where, it is reported, he has been offered a connection with the firm of which ex-Governor Hoadley is the head.

His family will remain in Washington, at least for the present.

Weather Indications.

Washington, February 3.—For Georgia: Local rains, followed by fair in the afternoon; slightly colder in the northwest portion; northwest winds.

THEY BOUNCED THEM

Japan Orders the Chinese Peace Envoys to Get Back Home.

AS THEY HAD NO AUTHORITY TO ACT

It Was a Scheme of China to Delay Hostilities.

JAPANESE WILL ADVANCE ON PEKING

And When the Present Dynasty Falls It May Result in the Dismemberment of the Chinese Empire.

Washington, February 3.—The dispatch from Hiroshima stating that the Chinese peace envoys had been sent back under escort because of the insufficiency of their credentials exactly accords with anticipatory advices received by Minister Kurino, the Japanese minister to the United States. It has been the expressed opinion at the Japanese legation from the beginning that the Chinese government was simply pursuing its customary policy of delay in this matter. Their first intention was to place Japan in the attitude of suing for peace, by giving the proposition made at the suggestion of the United States by Minister Dun at Tokio credence over the opposition made by Minister Denby at Peking. This subterfuge being detected and Japan insisting that China must take the initiative in asking for peace, China next requested an armistice. This being refused on the 8th of December China appointed Chang-Hin-Huan and Shoa, governor of Formaso, as peace envoys. Japan served formal notice on China that unless these envoys came accredited with plenipotentiary powers they would not be received, and, for the time being, Japan, in the interest of a peaceful settlement, waived its objection to the personality of Shao, who had set a price on the head of every Japanese captured or slain. Although the Chinese envoys were appointed on the 8th of December, it was not until the 7th of January that Chang-Hin-Huan took leave of the emperor and started on his mission.

In the meantime came the selection of ex-Secretary John W. Foster as advisory counsel. This again was looked upon by Japan as an attempt at delay. It was apparent that Mr. Foster should not be admitted to the peace negotiations except in the capacity of a secretary to one of the Chinese envoys, and that was a position his high rank as a diplomat and an ex-secretary of state of the United States would of necessity debar him from taking.

Two months ago Count Ito, Count Inonye and Field Marshal Oymagata were all in favor of peace upon the basis of an indemnity and the recognition of the independence of Corea. Now it is said these terms will be impossible and that Japan will exact a cession of territory.

Complications Will Occur.

Just here, as viewed by experienced diplomats of other legations than the Japanese, the element of danger comes in. There is nothing now left for the Japanese to do but to pursue their advantages until eventually Peking falls into their hands. The inevitable results of this, it is thought, will be the fall of the present dynasty. Then there will be no one to treat with for peace and complications will occur which will threaten the total dismemberment of the Chinese empire and involve the almost certain intervention of European powers. The outcome of such a complication would be difficult to foresee and its contemplation is giving much uneasiness in diplomatic circles here.

Nothing had been received at the navy department tonight as to the progress of the great battle between the Japanese and Chinese fleets in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei. The fact that some of the Chinese warships are commanded by European officers makes the outcome less certain than any previous engagement. Unofficial advices seem to confirm reports that the Japanese have sustained the loss of one ironclad and several torpedo boats in their too venturesome assaults. Naval officers believe the Chinese fleet will fight to a finish and that the most deadly naval battle of modern times is now in progress in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei.

Secretary Gresham, up to a late hour tonight, had received no dispatches as to the progress of events, but it is confidently expected that Secretary Herbert will hear news from our fleet of observation tomorrow.

LING-KUNG-TAN CAPTURED..

Japanese Carry the Last Stronghold of Wei-Hai-Wei.

London, February 3.—A dispatch sent today by the Central News correspondent in Chee-Foo says:

"The Japanese have captured the island of Ling-Kung-Tau, the last stronghold of the Chinese at Wei-Hai-Wei. The bombardment was terrific and lasted for hours. The Chinese answered it with unusual spirit, but many of their guns were disabled early in the engagement. Toward the close of the bombardment six Japanese ships landed marines, who captured the batteries. The fighting was severe and many were killed and wounded on each side. As this dispatch is sent the two fleets are hotly engaged."

Envoys Ordered to Leave.

The Central News correspondent in Hiroshima telegraphs under today's date:

"Premier Count Ito and Viscount Mutsura, minister of foreign affairs, had a second interview with China's peace envoys yesterday afternoon. The main object of the meeting was to exchange credentials. The ministers found the credentials of the envoys to be very imperfect and to leave them absolutely powerless to conduct binding negotiations. They refused at once to continue negotiations and requested the envoys to leave the country as soon as possible. The envoys will sail tomorrow on the steamship Owarimaru for Nagasaki, where they will await the arrival of the mail steamship for China. They will be accompanied until they depart by the inspector general of police and several assistant inspectors, who will prevent any hostile demonstration on the part of the people."

The preliminary resolution to approve all war expenditures, regardless of amount and date, is prefaced with the declaration that the objects of the war have not been realized yet.

The Central News correspondent in Wei-Hai-Wei telegraphs under the date of February 1st via Talien-Wan:

Chinese Warships Damaged.

"The Chinese warships were much damaged in yesterday's fight. After the Pai Chiyaso forts capitulated the Japanese turned the captured guns against the Chinese warships, hitting them repeatedly, and forcing them to change their position. A violent snowstorm in the afternoon of January 31st compelled the Japanese fleet to remain inactive and thus frustrated the Japanese plan to bring on a general naval engagement. The Japanese still hold the entrance to the harbor."

A Central News dispatch sent from Hai-Chong on Friday says that Viceroy Liu Kung Ti has arrived at New Chwang and will assume supreme command of the Chinese operations in Manchuria. General Nodzu, the Japanese commander, expects to be attacked tomorrow or Tuesday. His spies report that there are about 50,000 Chinese troops in the neighborhood of Yeng-Kok and New Chwang.

Capture Americans.

The Central News has this dispatch from Shanghai.

"A Chin-Kiang dispatch dated February 2d says that a small hunting party from the American warship Concord accidentally shot a native on Friday and was overpowered and carried off by other natives. An armed force was sent to rescue the party. Nothing further was known of the affair when the dispatch left Chin-Kiang."

EXCITEMENT AT CHICAGO

Caused by Reports That the Hull of the Chicora Was Seen in the Ice.

Chicago, Ill., February 3.—Great excitement prevailed for hours this afternoon and evening among the people along the Illinois shore of Lake Michigan from south Chicago to Whiting, Ind., on account of a general circulation of the report that the hull of the steamer Chicora was floating outside the icefields between those places and that the forms of human beings could be discerned moving on the hull. The search so far conducted, while it has not led to the discovery of anything in the shape of wreckage or rafts with living persons on them, has not been exhaustive on account of the darkness overtaking the searchers on the tugs which were dispatched to the place of excitement as soon as the news was received. However, the tugs, Protection and Calumet, which were sent from this city to Whiting to verify the reports, will resume the search tomorrow morning. The crews on the tugs say they spied in the gathering gloom which obscured their vision an object which looked like the hull of a vessel or a raft and that on their trip from Chicago they encountered hillocks or snow-laden ice with numerous gulls thereon, which might easily be mistaken for part of a vessel occupied by human beings by the hundreds of excited persons who lined the lake shore.

The object which gave birth to the most intense excitement and feverish hope in three states, was first spied off south Chicago at 10 o'clock this morning. It appeared to be ten feet high and 150 feet long and it was lying between big ice floes. It was floating south. The police were first informed and they called on the life-saving crew to get the boat from Jackson park. An attempt to reach the supposed wreck in the life boat was frustrated by the pack ice which was wedged against the shore for miles. The fireboat, Chicago, made a similar effort, but had to abandon it after fighting the ice for an hour.

At 1 o'clock the tugs, Protection and Calumet, were ordered from the Chicago river to make the trip to Whiting. The Calumet remained at south Chicago while the Protection crunched the ice for several miles beyond Whiting, which is twenty miles south of this city. At 9 o'clock the Protection returned and said that the only tangible thing that had been sighted was a plank covered with gulls and ducks. The coal supply of the tug was not sufficient to continue the search and its compass got out of order so that it had to whistle for help from the Calumet or the search would have been continued in the dark for a little longer.

The most remarkable thing in connection with the alleged discovery is that scores of marine men with glasses, and other people equally reliable under ordinary conditions, declare positively that they could see men moving on a raft or a vessel's hull. The object was also seen by the people of Hammond, which is several miles south of Whiting.

Newspaper bulletins in the city added to the popular excitement, everybody hoping even against their cooler judgment that the report was true, and at the same time doubting that human beings could live for two weeks in the freezing weather which has prevailed.

HAYWARD MURDER CASE.

Harry's Brother Will Be the Principal Witness Against Him.

Minneapolis, Minn., February 4.—It was announced last night that Captain F. S. Dyer, the juryman in the Hayward murder case who was taken sick Friday had entirely recovered and will resume his place in the jury box today. The prosecution will put all its witnesses on this week. It is understood that Adry Hayward, who confessed that his brother, Harry, instigated the killing of Miss Ging, will be put on the stand on Tuesday. He will be kept at least two days. The general plan of defense along which Attorney Ewin will proceed is as follows: Blixt's testimony is to be neutralized by the evidence of Liverman, Goosman and Officer Moore. The insanity plea will be introduced to prove Ardy a weak, irresponsible man, in whom the hereditary taint of lunacy has cropped out, but which, as yet, is not of a character to be readily detected.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Dr. Curry, of Harriman, Has Been Arrested on This Charge.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 3.—(Special) The officials of the First National bank, of Harriman, have caused the arrest of Dr. Z. H. Curry, one of the most prominent citizens of Harriman, charging him with the attempt to burglarize the bank on the night of January 16th, when nitro-glycerine was used profusely, but which proved futile. The bank people claim that they have conclusive evidence and that there is no doubt of sustaining their case, while Dr. Curry positively asserts his innocence, and says he will establish the same beyond doubt upon the trial. The preliminary examination is set for Tuesday.

KILLED WITH A KNIFE.

Captain Armstrong Dies from the Stab of a Raftsman.

Nashville, Tenn., February 3.—(Special.)—Captain A. T. Armstrong, who was cut by a drunken raftsman named McClure Williams, last night, on the steamer Staggers, died at 8 o'clock tonight, after being unconscious since noon. Williams and another raftsman, named A. D. Rich, were jailed today, charged with attempted murder. Warrants charging murder will be sworn out tomorrow. Captain Armstrong was one of the best-known men on the river.

Believed to Be Norton's Body.

Providence, R. I., February 3.—It is believed that the body found in the small lake sloop anchored in the Indian river, off South Rockledge, Fla., was that of William Norton, who came to this city from Illinois during the past year. Norton came here for the purpose of coaching the Brown university football team last fall and about Thanksgiving he announced his intention of taking a trip south during the winter.

HONORING BISMARCK.

Extensive Preparations for Celebrating His Birthday.

STUDENTS TO ERECT A MONUMENT

As a Permanent Memorial to the Old Chancellor.

BISMARCK AND THE ANHALT DEPUTATION

Her Von Levelsow Raisedto the Rank of Major by the Emperor—Watching the Parliament at Wurtemberg.

Berlin, February 3.—The final preparations for the Bismarck birthday celebration began early last week. The universities and high schools of the empire have been making their arrangements since November. On Wednesday the seniors of all the student corps in Germany met at Koesen to consider the subject of a permanent memorial to the old chancellor. They decided to erect a monument to him on the Rudelsburg, near Koesen, where for years has stood a shaft to the memory of the students who fell in the French-German war. The corner stone is to be laid on April 1st. The plan of the monument has not been determined, but it will be designed especially to the veneration felt by the academic youth for the famous of German corps students and statesmen.

The Hamburg Society of Veterans conferred honorary membership upon Bismarck on Monday and on Thursday received a letter of thanks from Friedrichsruhe.

Notices have been posted on the bulletin boards of Berlin university that special trains have been engaged to take students and bands to Hamburg for the birthday commers at the Sagebiel Beer Halle on the evening of April 1st. Nearly five thousand students from all parts of the empire are expected to meet at the tables. The caterer has agreed to provide food and beer for all these young men at the rate of two marks each. Special trains between Friedrichsruhe and Hamburg will afford all of them opportunities of seeing Bismarck before the commers shall begin. All the larger cities of Baden will confer upon Bismarck the freedom of their territories.

The Anhalt deputation, who recently visited Bismarck, report that he looked well and was in good spirits. Several times during dinner he offered choice bits to his big dog Rebecca. She ate everything greedily until she came to a piece of pork, which she refused to touch. Bismarck patted her and remarked laughingly: "You see even dogs have, I will not say religion, but their ritual prejudices in eating."

The emperor has ordered great changes in the famous park of Sans Souci in Potsdam. The little forest around the orangerie is to be felled and a beautiful group of trees round the obelisk are to be trimmed and thinned.

Likes Brilliant Uniforms.

The opposition of many deputies to Herr von Levelzow as president of the reichstag has moved the emperor to distinguish him by raising him to the rank of major. As Levelzow's new regiment is the first dragoons he will have a brilliant white and gold uniform, instead of the comparatively plain garments of a militia major. In all the recent state occasions the plainness of Levelzow's uniform is said to have displeased the emperor's eye for color, a circumstance which had almost to do with the promotion as the president's growing unpopularity in the reichstag. For similar artistic ends his majesty has made Freiherr von Schalemer-Alst and Prince Arneberg, influential Catholics, who are always welcome at court, majors of the Uhlans and given them brilliant uniforms to be worn when they appear in his entourage.

Parliamentary action in Wurtemburg on Friday was watched with much interest as likely to indicate the feelings of south Germans toward the imperial government. The vote is taken by secret ballot and the right to vote is practically universal among male inhabitants of qualifying age. Only the seats of twenty-three privileged members are excluded from the contest. The returns received so far indicate that the government forces, consisting of the so-called landespartie and national liberals, who have been in the ascendant some twenty-five years, have been badly worsted. Their defeat is attributed largely to the formation of a new party called the united center.

The members of this organization formerly were distributed between the ladespartei and the opposition radicals or democrats, among whom were representatives of various groups from Catholic liberals to ultra democrats. The clericals always voted solidly in the Wurtemburg chamber on all ecclesiastical questions. At the beginning of the last campaign they formed a general coalition. They agitated energetically and have been rewarded with heavy gains at the expense of the ministerialists. The out-and-out democrats, who have long been the backbone of the opposition also boast of many gains, despite the vigorous competition of the social democrats, who, although they have never won a seat in the chamber, have nominated candidates in all vacant constituencies. There will be second ballots in more than twenty districts, including Stuttgart, where the democrats seem sure of victory. The fall of Freiherr von Mittnatch's ministry seems to be assured.

Freiherr von Hammerstein, minister of agriculture, caused a panic on Tuesday among Count Kanitze's agrarian group, when he spoke in the reichstag of the government's attitude to the Kanitz grain monopoly bill. The faintness of his praise is supposed to forecast the complete rejection of the measure. The agrarian leaders call this part of his speech a funeral sermon. Nevertheless the agrarian newspapers clamor still more loudly for the nationalization of the grain trade. The Landes Zeitung, in Lippe, says:

"If the monopoly cannot be accomplished otherwise than by tearing up the commercial treaties, let them be torn up, even if war follows. A good brisk war would be a thousand times better than the stagnation of the last few years."

It is said that with a view to gilding the pill which he presented to the agrarians, Freiherr von Hammerstein applied on Tuesday for admission to the Berlin branch of the farmers' union.

Bad Count Willy.

Count Willy Bernstorff, who ran away with a variety actress named Barrison, about three weeks ago, has been unable to patch up a marriage in London, as the German embassy there was warned not to give him a license. The trouble is that the proofs of his divorce from the first wife are not clear. Count Willy could not produce the proofs upon demand. He clung tightly to Miss Barrison, however, and Count Percy, his brother, found them together upon his arrival in London, a week ago. The brothers and the family lawyer who had been summoned from Berlin had a long conference which resulted in Count Willy's promising not to marry Miss Barrison on the condition that his family indemnify him with a liberal cash payment. The payment was made, and although Miss Barrison has the elderly count and a snug fortune, she will not get the title of countess. The Berlin newspapers handle the scandal in a very gingerly manner as the Bernstorffs are an old court family with no end of influence and considerable wealth.

Raiding the Anarchists.

The police raided the cellar of a house in Walner-Theater strasse, last evening in a search for anarchists. They found a complete cartridge factory in full working order. They confiscated more than fourteen hundred weight of powder and arrested eight laborers. It is said that similar factories are in operation in several city districts, but the police have been unable to find them. The anarchist theory was given up at once as false. It was announced at first that a German contractor fitted out these factories to fill an order for China. He had ready some 20,000 cartridges and 21 casks and 17 cases of powder. The materials that the police seized were removed to a fireproof magazine. This morning the police say that the contraband contractor's name is Knaak, and that he had received a large order from a Hamburg exporter who wished to send war materials to Montevideo. Knaak divided the order among four workshops, the police say, and gave no notice to the authorities that he was handling explosives in such great quantities, inside the city limits. The factory closed last night was said by Knaak to be the last of the foreign exportation. The police are at work on the case.

The provincial authorities of Prussia have issued orders to local food inspectors to examine carefully for impurities in American lard.

FLOATING IN THE SEA.

Officers of Vessels Come Across Bodies of Passengers of the Elbe.

London, February 3.—The skippers of the smack Delta, which arrived at Lowestoft today, saw a small boat and a human body in dark clothes floating in the North sea about forty miles southeast of that port. Other skippers who came in today say that they passed doors, furniture, spars and boxes. Six life belts and three life boat tanks have been picked up on the Suffolk coast. The body and the wreckage are undoubtedly from the Elbe.

The crew of the fishing smack Tara, which arrived at Lowestoft tonight, report that between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, about fifty miles from Lowestoft, they saw rockets. They had just hauled up their trawl. The bore down on the signalling vessel, but lost sight of the signals and steamer when about seven hundred yards distant. They saw another steamer burning blue lights and then a few minutes later steaming east. They cruised about, but saw nothing more.

The crew of the fishing smack Industry passed the body of a foreign seaman with a life belt attached to it, about thirty-five miles off Lowestoft. They did not bring it ashore, because recently after landing a body they had been forced to pay the funeral expenses. Crews of other smacks report having seen wreckage and a body.

MADE A BAD IMPRESSION.

The Czar's Speech Declaring Himself Absolute.

London, February 3.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Advices from St. Petersburg show that the czar's speech declaring himself absolute has made a bad impression and has caused great excitement in liberal circles. Eleven arrests were made yesterday. Copies of handbills were found in St. Petersburg university recalling the fact that March 1st will be the anniversary of the murder of Alexander II."

The Daily News correspondent in Vienna learns that the students of St. Petersburg university were about to send a petition to the czar, but were warned not to do so. The promoters of the plan, he says, are the eleven men under arrest.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW CABINET

Has Not Been Formed Yet—The Premier Unable to Arrange Positions.

St Johns, N. F., February 3.—The new Whiteway cabinet has not yet been formed, the premier being unable to arrange the positions to satisfy those clamoring for office. The difficulties have been increased by the knowledge among those that they must face re-election within the next few months.

The confederation question is also a stumbling block. St. Johns is emphatically against any union and will defeat any confederate movement.

It is reported on good authority that the Whitewayites are willing to enact a bill recognizing the rights of the French fishermen along the treaty coast if in return they are guaranteed a loan from the imperial government.

Liberals Summoned.

London, February 3.—An urgent liberal whip has been issued. It summons the members for 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when questions of privilege are likely to be raised, taking precedence over the address, and important divisions are expected.

GLASS WORKS BURNED.

Phoenix Works at Monaca, Pa., Destroyed by Flames.

Rochester, aP., February 3.—The Phoenix glassworks, at Monaca, were burned this afternoon. The town is without any fire department or waterworks. The loss on the buildings and stock is $150,000, partially covered by insurance.

A Blaze in Kentucky.

Versailles, Ky., February 3.—The Amsden block, containing the bank of J. W. Amsden & Co., J. S. Taylor & Co., furniture; James E. Neet, groceries; A. J. Kinney and the Versailles public library, on Main street, and two brick dwellings on Court square, burned today. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $33,000.

Fire in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., February 3.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the four-story warehouse of the Minneapolis Moline Plow Company, with a stock of farm machinery. Loss $80,000; covered by insurance.

Natural Gas Supply Nearly Exhausted

Indianapolis, Ind., February 3.—State Gas Inspector Eli T. H. Jordan, whose office the present legislature has decided to abolish, yesterday made public the statement that Indiana's natural gas supply, at its present rate of consumption, will be exhausted in four years. Says Inspector Jordan:

"The men who abolished my office are afraid to have the condition in the gas belt shown up. It would hinder the sale of corner lots. It won't be four years before Indiana practically will be without gas, and they know it."

Raided Billiard Parlors.

New York, February 3.—The billiard parlors conducted by George F. Slosson and Maurice Daly on Broadway were raided late tonight and many persons were found playing pool and billiards. Both Slosson and Daly, as well as the others present, were arrested and locked up. Fifteen were taken from Daly's and twenty-nine from Slosson's.

"A FREE PRESS"

Which Keeps Its Motto Always in Public View.

A PLUCKY AMERICAN'S VENTURE

In Keeping a Daily Paper on Its Feet in a Foreign City.

A GOVERNOR'S MIGHTY WRATH

Toned Down by a Gentle Request from a Press Association—Some of the Big Purchases Being Made by Mexicans.

City of Mexico, Mexico, January, 1895.—(Special Staff Correspondence to The Constitution.)—It may seem somewhat strange to find a newspaper in a Spanish American country flying under its main title the words: "A free press is the most certain promoter, as it is the safest guardian of a healthy public opinion."

Yet such is the motto under which The Two Republics is sent forth daily to detail the events and influence the opinions of the day. Its manager and editor, Mr. J. Mastello Clark, the husband of a Georgia wife, seems to steer clear of the breakers in a country where it can hardly be said that the press is free, but where it is undoubtedly making strong inroads upon the prejudices with which Spaniards view the press.

It is not alone in avoiding the censorship which the government keeps over the expressions of a newspaper which is apt to have opinions of its own, but there are stumbling blocks on all sides. The Spaniard, and the Mexican inherits it from him, is an exceedingly vain person. You must address the humblest Spaniard as "Your most illustrious excellency," and he will never see the incongruity of a salutation or address to which only a few men in a generation can be entitled. Nor is that the extent of it, for the humblest tradesman in writing to another will not hesitate to offer "my most distinguished consideration." The vanity which has thus been inculcated under the mantle of politeness has grown to be intolerable. The average Mexican of sufficient importance to get his name in the newspapers is apparently too dignified to agree to printing it where it can be read by the vulgar mob. But when it is printed the slobber cannot be spread too thick upon him. He wants to be referred to as distinguished and illustrious and in terms of the most profound respect. He cannot bear to be either criticised or questioned. If he be a fighting man wealthy enough to own a knife he may call upon the editor, but with admirable prudence he most frequently goes to court with a libel suit. As most of the judges have skeletons hidden about somewhere in their closets, whose turn it may be to roast upon the editor's spit next, they are pettey certain to give the editor a few days' probation in prison with a warning as to the future.

The Governor Relents.

An incident which has just been terminated here shows that the press is making some advance over official arrogance and that public men will soon have sense enough to take their roasts without shielding themselves behind the overpowering dignity of their official positions. The journalists of Cuba have just returned home from a visit to this city. Before doing so they had passed by the Mexican Press Association a resolution requesting Governor Dehesa of the state of Vera Cruz to withdraw an action for libel which he had preferred against Senor Samson, the editor of L'Echo de Mesique, which had caused the incarceration of that gentleman. The governor took a few days to consider the matter, and then most graciously consented, and now Samson is doing business at the old stand in a much more conservative manner.

"The Two Republics" was established by Mr. Clark's father, in 1867, and has been ever since a great power in the advancement of American interests in Mexico. The organization of the American Club in the City of Mexico, under auspices such as make it a great power, is a culmination of the able efforts of Mr. Clarke. Ignacio Sepulveda, the president, in his opening address, greeted the event as "an auspicious era in the annals of the American colony. We trust," said he, "that within these hospitable walls there may ever abide the gentlest courtesy, unimpaired harmony, the closest fellowship, the love of country and the broadest charity for all men that they may harbor. It lies with you to maintain a high standard of conduct, exemplifying the charm which surrounds the social home of an American gentleman, where men of every clime may find the typical resort of social amenities."

An Atlanta Colony.

"Pegleg" Williams is about to become as well known in Mexico as he is in Atlanta and North Carolina. He has undertaken a contract to rush 5,000 Georgia negroes down to the state of Durango, where they are to form a colony under supervision of a company known as the Flahuado Colonization and Industrial Company, backed, it is said, bv British capital. Of course, this company have a large concession of land which they want to have settled up, and the first shipment will leave Atlanta on the 15th of June next, with Williams as the commander in chief. As to the success of the colony there will be a diversity of opinion. On the train south from San Antonio there was an apartment "for whites" and "for colored" passengers. The Mexicans along the way, though much blacker than the negroes who happened to be on the train when I saw them, took the white man's apartment, and held himself as much aloof from the negroes as the strongest advocates of the colored line could have wished for. On crossing the Rio Grande, however, the color line disappeared, and white, black and Mexican stood upon perfect equality.

There are various colonies throughout Mexico, organized upon plans to develop ideas of a cranky nature. As the country is large, it is easy to find a retired spot for reformers and social equality people, who desire to bring about the millennium ahead of its time. Among them are Mormons and co-operationists and various other brands.

American Interests Growing.

"The American interests in Mexico," said Mr. Clark, "are rapidly increasing. I have had occasion to publish much lately on this line, going to show that great developments are ahead. There is a heavy business being done in the exportation of cattle from northern Mexico into the United States, under the operations of the Wilson bill. There will be about 10,000 head shipped from northern Mexico to Kansas City and Chicago within the next few weeks. Heretofore the supply of beef cattle for the City of Mexico has been largely from the northern part of the republic, but now the supply comes from Oataca and other southern states, and the cattle in the nortern section will find a market in the United States.

"Large land deals are recorded every day. A New York firm purchased 900,000 acres on the Corralitos river, which was organized into the Corralitos company. There are several thriving villages on the property with over 3,000 people and 500 men are at work in the mines and employed as teamsters, tanners of hides and in the making of soap, blankets, shoes, etc. On the ranges of the company there are 40,000 head of well-bred cattle, 20,000 head of sheep, 500 head of angora goats and 1,500 head of horses, mares, etc. This is in northwest Mexico.

"Another recent deal has been at the antipodes from this on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, the property being known as the Hacienda de San Miguel, and the purchasers being Cincinnati people. The property comprises 45,000 acres of land, of which nearly one-half has been cleared. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 head of cattle on it, as well as 600 head of horses and 400 houses, inhabited by 125 families. The purchase price was $200,000 in gold. The new owners, Messrs. Talton Embry, of Cincinnati; John B. Embry, Z. T. Chizman and D. B. Mills, of Kentucky, intend to spend an additional quarter of a million on improvements and the installation of sugar machinery and agricultural implements so as to manipulate it after the style of American agriculturists.

"A Kansas City company about a year ago purchased a tract of 50,000 acres on the isthmus of Tehauntepec, which they are selling to small investors. Mr. T. C. King, of Alabama, has purchased 70,000 acres of land there. Mr. Laring, of Chicago, has purchased 19,000, and Mr. Wiggins, of Cincinnati, 17,000 acres. I tell you of these figures, not as an advertisement for anybody, but to show how Americans are spreading over this country and becoming the owners of its land. To those who delight in reading big figures Mexican literature will be gratifying.

Taking Up the Land.

"Americans are spreading out into every line of buisenss, from managing a railroad to running a saloon. Most of the railroads in Mexico are managed by English-speaking people, though some of them are distinctively Mexican in every department. Many of the Americans are miners and mining engineers and they may be found in nearly all kinds of work. The merchandising business, however, is in the hands of the Germans, English and French.

"Life is now perfectly safe in every section of the republic, which state of affairs has been brought about by the firm government of President Diaz. His ruling trait of character can be told by his reply to the Guatemalan minister, who recently came here to arrange for a settlement of the quarrel between the two countries. Without any bowing or circumlocution President Diaz said: 'If some existing questions should occasion discussions the controversy ought to be settled reasonably, and according to the will of both peoples, or according to existing treaties, whose decisive value every civilized nation recognizes, without restorting to futile delays or other similar methods. It was this blunt manner that brought Guatemala to her senses, and it is in this way that President Diaz treats those who would override the law at home."

President Diaz, in his recent message to congress, reported continual activity in business. "The mining interests," he said, "continues its ever increasing development. The records of the department for the promotion of public welfare show it conclusively. The number of applicants for grants for mining property has considerably increased. The number of settled cases transmitted by the mining agencies has also grown larger. Between the date of my last message and the last day of the last month 519 patents, or titles of ownership of mining property, have been issued, covering 3,281 units of mining property of one hectone each. Amongst the mining enterprises worthy to be mentioned on account of the importance of the work done by them the French company, which operates the copper mines at Baleo, in the territory of Lower California, ranks in the first place. Less than ten years ago Santa Rosalia was a locality entirely uninhabitated, and it now has a population of 4,700 souls. During the fiscal year the yielding of the mines belonging to this company amounted to 131,000 tons of copper ore, and the quantity of ore which was smelted and otherwise worked represented by figures not much different from the above, yielded 9,500 tons of pure copper.

"Under the act of congress which granted privileges to the mining companies undertaking the exploration and exploitation of gold mines a company has been organized in this city with a capital of $3,000,000, whose field of operation will be the auriferous deposit of the state of Oataca. Another contract for the working of gold mines in Lower California is now under negotiation.

"Progress is also noticeable in agriculture, especially in relation to the purchase of lands suitable for the raising of coffee, and in the organization of companies having for their object not only that special cultivation, but also the cultivation of other products of the tropical regions not less noble."

One of the visitors to this city whom I have met is Colonel N. P. Simonds, one of the heaviest grain merchants of Kansas City. He is on his way to inspect some cotton lands, which he has purchased in Mitatla.

"I was," said he, "one of the strongest Cleveland men in the country during the last presidential campaign. But he has killed the farmer dead by his silver antagonism. The Argentine republic and India, two silver countries, are heavy competitors in the wheat market. The Argentine wheat grower can sell his wheat for 50 cents a bushel in gold and convert that 50 cents back into $1.40 cents of his own money. That $1.40 will buy for its holder food, drink, clothes and all the necessities of his situation at the same price at which these things have always been sold. The poor American farmer, with his 50 cents in his pocket, gets only 50 cents' worth of produce, and with the competition against his wheat finds himself to be undersold. The British merchant has the American merchant by the throat, and will hold him there as long as he finds allies in our own government ready to help him do so. The people of Boston think that the United States is composed of a strip of country embracing the Atlantic cities down to Baltimore. Outside of that it is only the the provinces, and they are entitled to no consideration whatever. You may talk about the cotton planter being ruined, but he is no worse off than the wheat grower. There is no use of talking about it, the American farmer is ruined. He cannot get cost for his crops, he cannot sell his land, for it is worth nothing under the gold standard, and, I suppose, he must content himself to become a serf without spirit or hope.

"I find that I can convert my American money into Mexican, travel and live cheaper than I can at home. What will become of the country under its present control no man can tell."

P. J. MORAN.

"Cyclone" Jim to Lecture.

Washington, February 3.—(Special.)—"Cyclone" Jim Marshall, the well known witty Virginia congressman, says the situation is so serious that he is convinced something must be done. Therefore he has decided to take the lecture platform after the 4th of March and talk to the people on "Is Democracy a Dissolving View or a Crushed Truth?"

Peffer, of Kansas, he of the prolific views and whiskers, wants to submit all the questions which this congress has been struggling over directly to the people in a special election. He wants the people to answer these questions with their ballots.

1. Shall the United States congress provide for the issue and sale of government bonds bearing interest?

2. Shall congress provide for the withdrawal of United States notes (greenbacks) from circulation?

3. Shall congress provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio—1 to 16?

4. Shall the paper money used by the people be prepared and issued by the government only?

WHY IT FAILED.

Greenhut Denies That There Was Any Mismanagement

OF THE WHISKY TRUST'S AFFAIRS

And Proceeds to Explain How the Big Combination Came to Grief—Could Not Get Rid of Their Product.

Peoria, Ill., February 4.—President Greenhut left last night for Chicago. Before leaving he gave out for publication the sworn statement of the board of directors of the Whisky Trust, adopted at their meeting in Chicago. It is a document of about two thousand words. It says in part:

"We state that all charges of wilfull mismanagement or of wasting the assets are utterly groundless, false and untrue. All our acts have been according to our best judgment in the interest of the company and its stockholders, and if there has been any error it was an error of judgment on the part of the board of directors. The acts complained of, and especially the issuance of bonds, were done, as we unstood the charges, prior to the annual meeting of 1894. The facts touching the issues of bonds were as follows: In the fall of 1892 and the spring of 1893 the company manufactured very large quantities of spirits, purchasing additional distilleries for that purpose in anticipation of a greatly increased trade, due, in a large part, to the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury, of an increase in the tax and the introduction of a bill in congress for that purpose.

"Competition grew rapidly and there was a falling off in demand, making it impossible to sell the product. The rebate holders were uneasy and were afraid they would not be repaid. The directors believed the stringency to be but temporary, and that the issuance of bonds would tide them over till better times. Previous to this time a full meeting of the stockholders, after hearing the recommendations of the president, had instructed the directors to follow out his suggestions. The bonds were issued and two and a half millions placed with the Central Trust Company, of New York, to secure rebate vouchers-holders. Owing to the stringency of the money market the other million that were to be sold went begging for purchasers and finally the directors were forced to accept 50 cents on the dollar, every dollar of which was turned into the treasury of the company.

"The statement that refers to the quo-warranto proceedings instituted by the attorney general of Illinois and the serious effect it had on the financial standing of the trust, the uncertainty surrounding the continued existence of the company greatly increased the embarrassment and difficulties of the board, had much to do with the financial embarrassment of the company in preventing it from borrowing money with which to do business and pay tax on its goods. The well-known condition of affairs confronting the company at the time of the increase in the tax last summer is gone over. The board used every effort, when it became known the law would pass, to obtain money, and had every assurance of obtaining it. Six million dollars had been promised until the last day before the law became operative. At the last moment their efforts proved futile and the company was left with a large product on hand. For some time after this the demand was limited and the inability of the company to sell any more bonds rendered its condition most deplorable."

WILL STAND ON THE PLAZA

A Demonstration to Be Made in Brooklyn Today.

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 3.—It is expected that when the meeting of the board of aldermen takes place in the city hall tomorrow afternoon more than 20,000 persons will be standing on the plaza outside waiting to see what action the city fathers will take in regard to the petition and resolutions to be presented to them by the members of the executive committee of district assembly No. 75. The petition was sent to all labor unions throughout the different parts of the city today. The petition asks that the franchise be taken away from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company and the Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company. The petition and resolutions will be presented at the aldermen's meeting by an alderman, whose name will not be divulged by the members of the executive committee.

Master Workman Connelly when seen tonight said that he was not anxious to have the strikers at the city hall, but he desired to have all of the other laboring men in Brooklyn there. "We will surely have 20,000 men there," he said, "without our own 6,000. I would rather see our own men stay at home. From the reports that I have received this morning every man, woman and child of Brooklyn is anxious to go to the city hall and stand in the plaza for one hour, or a dozen hours if necessary."

When asked if it was the truth that Mr. Debs, the president of the American Railway Union, was in town, Mr. Connelly replied that he had been in town, but had started back for his home again this morning. Asked as to the reason for Mr. Debs's visit, Mr. Connelly refused to answer other than to say that Mr. Debs came here to see how the situation stood.

A number of desertions from the railroad companies were reported today.

Police Commissioner Welles and his deputy, Superintendent Campbell, and Mayor Schieren, had a consultation in police headquarters for more than three hours this afternoon. What took place could not be learned.

Commissioner Welles when asked about the demonstration which the labor men intended to have in front of the city hall said: "All I know about it is that I saw in the papers that such a thing is going to happen. Nobody has yet approached me in regard to it, and furthermore no one has asked for a permit to allow the men to assemble in the city hall park." He said that he would have a sufficient number of policemen on hand to see that no violence of any kind occurred.

The same number of cars were run today that have been running for the past few days. Collisions and small accidents were reported from various parts of the city, but nothing serious resulted. The companies claim they are getting all of their cars out on schedule time.

Attacking the Workmen.

Allan Hoagland, a motorman, in charge of car No. 2144, of the Green Point line, was held up by two men this afternoon. He was dragged from the platform, thrown into the street and beaten about the head and body. While lying on the ground he managed to pull a revolver and fired two shots at his assailants. The bullets went wide of the mark, however, and the two men ran away on the arrival of the police. Hoagland's injuries consisted of bruises about the body and cuts on the face and head. After his wounds had been dressed he was sent home, while the car from which Hoagland had been ousted stood on the tracks. A large crowd gathered and some persons threw stones at the windows. The conductor was hit on the head with a stone, receiving a slight scalp wound.

Andrew Brennan, William Cosgrove and John Mitchell were arrested this morning, charged with cutting wires at Fifteenth street, near Third avenue.

Special Officer Quinlan reported that early this morning car No. 1931 of the Flushing avenue line, in charge of Motorman Healy, was held up by a mob of 100. The motorman was assaulted, the trolley rope cut and all the car windows were broken. In addition Quinlan was assaulted and his club taken from him and used on his head. He was cut in several places. Healy was also cut about the head and face. Finally a squad of police arrived and succeeded in dispersing the crowd.

The Mayor Interviewed.

Mayor Schieren was seen at his home tonight and asked if it were true that Presidents Lewis and Norton had notified him that they intended to have Pinkerton men run their cars. He said he had received no communication from either of the men in regard to it. He furthermore said that he did not think it was true. "There is no need of it," said the mayor. "The cars are now running all night and from all accounts today and yesterday were two of the quietest days we have had since the strike first began." He said that he had heard that there was going to be a demonstration tomorrow by the strikers in front of the city hall, but stated that as long as the men acted in an orderly manner he did not care how many of them gathered there.

Mayor Schieren closed his interview by saying that for the past few days two men of the city of Brooklyn had been doing more talking than was good for them. The two men, he said, were Benjamin Norton, of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and Master Workman Connelly, of district assembly No. 75. "The sooner they learn to keep their mouths shut," he added, "the better it will be for them."

Mayor Schieren declared that he expected to be present at the city hall tomorrow when the laboring men appeared on the plaza.

BURIAL OF CANROBERT.

A Great Multitude Witness the Funeral Ceremonies.

Paris, February 3.—All military and official Paris attended today the funeral of Francois Certain Canrobert, the last marshal of France. The ceremonies were the same as at the state funeral of Marshal MacMahon, almost a year and a half ago, but the crowds in the streets were smaller and the signs of mourning less numerous among the people.

The cannon of the Hotel des Invalides were fired as the body was removed from the late marshal's home in the Rue de Marignan and was placed in the hearse. The pallbearers were Generals Billot, Negrier, Jamot and Boisdeffre, and Admirals Duprere and Rieuniere. St. Louis Chapel, in the courtyard of the Hotel des Invalides, was thickly hung in black. On the shields along the walls were inscribed the names of the battles in which Canrobert fought with success. The soldiers guarding the catafalque belonged to the regiments which Canrobert had commanded. On the coffin lid lay the marshal's uniform and on its sides were the embroidered arms of the dead soldier. The church was thronged. Besides a large group of relatives and personal friends, there were the representatives of the government, the diplomatic corps, deputations of judges and academicians, and innumerable officers of the army.

Father Chaillot, Canrobert's parish priest, said mass, and Cardinal Richard pronounced the benediction. The body was then taken back to the courtyard. General Zurlinden delivered the funeral oration, tracing Canrobert's career from his entrance into the army and praising his loyalty and bravery. In referring to Canrobert's part in the Crimean campaign the minister said: "The Russian and French armies now mingle the names of heroes who fought there."

The troops of the Paris garrison filed past under General Sausier, the parting salutes were fired and the body was removed to the vault where Abbe Misset, the marshal's lifelong friend, prayed for his soul. The parade of troops was exceptionally brilliant, as the brilliant uniforms showed in splendid contrast against the background of snow.

The crowd that came out to see the last honors paid to the last marshal of France was much smaller than the gathering at the railway station where Henri Richefort, editor of The Intransigeant, was welcomed home from his years of exile in England. The whole Paris mob seemed packed in the open square. In it were all the socialist deputies, including Gerault Richard, the man imprisoned and elected for insulting Casimir-Perier. The Socialist revolutionary societies had brought out their last man and stood in solid phalanx close to the station entrance. The streets leading to The Intransigeant office were filled with men and women from wall to wall. It is estimated that 200,000 persons stood around the station and office, while thousands more looked down from windows and roofs. The staff of The Intransigeant received the chief with great ceremony and cordiality. The speeches of welcome and replies lasted more than an hour, during which the throng outside cheered incessantly. The enthusiasm surpassed anything seen here since the Russian naval officers departed, but there was no disorder and no arrests.

DUG A TUNNEL.

Plot of Mexican Prisoners to Escape from Belen Prison.

City of Mexico, February 3.—The three thousand prisoners in Belen prison would have been free but for the timely discovery of a tunnel. Patient search for the suspected outlet was rewarded yesterday by finding an entrance to the tunnel close to the schoolroom. At a depth of three yards to the right of the tunnel the foundation upon which rests the walls of the gallery where the condemned, eight hundred in number, are confined, had been cut through. The subterranean passage was thence continued toward the left, some forty-one yards, also perforating the foundations of other walls which are one meter in thickness and are built of sandstone. The underground works were still continued to the left, where some more foundations equally as thick as the former were encountered. The foundations sustain the weight of the walls that lodge the hundreds of prisoners who are awaiting trial. The skill displayed in the engineering feat, which has fortunately miscarried, is wonderful, and a few months of labor would have been placel the prisoners in communication with the streets. This would have released three thousand criminals, as the tunnel had been planned to pass under the walls of the prison, so it could have been reached by digging a few feet beneath the floor of the various wards. The prisoners, under pretense of attending night school have been at work on the great tunnel for a portion of two years, working secretly, in regular shifts. The conception of the mammoth and daring undertaking is due to a desperate criminal named Jose Vincente, who was under sentence of death, but who was shot some time ago, before his elaborate scheme for the salvation of himself and comrades could be put into effect.

A New Trial Granted.

Jacksonville, Fla., February 2.—(Special.)—Judge Locke, of the United States district court, today denied the motion of the defendant to set aside the judgment and grant a new trial in the case of the T. L. Bucki Lumber Company, of New York vs the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad. This suit was brought to recover overcharges in freight and was tried a month ago. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict and assessed the damage at $30,000.

Did Not Make a Bond.

Butler, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Four of the populists elected to county offices in Taylor county in the January election—sheriff, treasurer, coroner and surveyor—have failed to give bond. Judge Colbert returned their commissions to Governor Atkinson today.

Part of the scene of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel will be laid in Rome, it is said. Mrs. Ward will spend the remaining months of winter and the coming spring in Italy.

READY TO REPORT.

Hon. H. H. Carlton and Mayor Yancey, of Athens, Ga.,

HAVE RETURNED FROM THE EAST

And Will Make Their Report to the Council as to the Outlook for Getting Some of the Mills.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Hon. H. H. Carlton, superintendent of the Athens Bureau of Promotion, and Mayor Pro Tem. G. H. Yancey have returned home from their trip to New England, where they went to interest the cotton mill men of that section in Athens and her many advantages.

They will make their report in full to the city council tomorrow afternoon and it will embody a great deal of useful and interesting information.

In an interview with Dr. Carlton today he said: "Our trip to Boston was one of great pleasure and we were given a most cordial reception by the cotton mill men there. While we found many evidences that went to show that these manufactories were destined to be established in the south, still there is an undoubted desire on the part of the mill men to stay in their present localities if they can. In other words, they prefer to save their present investments if it be possible.

"It was the opinion of several of the mill men that the manufacture of coarse goods must inevitably come to the south, and that these goods could be manufactured cheaper here than in the north.

"We visited the officers of the Boot mill, the Merrimac, the Dwight and the Massachusetts. The Dwight mill is the only one yet to move south. The Massachusetts mill has not yet decided to move south, although the matter is under serious consideration. When the moving of a mill to the south is spoken of, it is not to be understood that these gentlemen are going to abandon their magnificent plants in the east, but rather that they are going to put up additional plants in the south.

"All of the gentlemen who talked to us were candid enough to admit that they were going to stick to Massachusetts until they were compelled to move. Some thought that the time was at hand for the construction of southern mills on their part.

They were all very much interested in the south and this particular section. They expressed a prediction in favor of the Piedmont section on account of its climate, its cotton, and especially its freestone water, making the point that limestone water is not only productive of disease to those unaccustomed to its use, but also injurious to machinery hence it corrodes it.

"The idea is thrown out and it is a good one, that the real field of improvement for the south lay in the work of inducing the capital to invest in these manufactories. As one of the mill owners said: 'If we can build southern mills and still cling to our present plants and make a profit of it, how much more could a capitalist do who would take his idle money and start in the manufacturing business de novo?'

"The details of the report of the committee will appear tomorrow at council meeting. You can say that when any active movement begins in the way of manufacturing interests of the east coming south, north Georgia and northeast Georgia will be the favorite sections."

The Federal Court Bill.

Dr. Carlton stopped in Washington, D. C. on his return trip home. He says that the bill giving Athens a division of the federal court of the northern district will pass both houses of congress in all probability and will become a law.

He says that great indignation is expressed among democrats at the capital over the proposed issue of bonds and that at the same time congress is simply doing nothing.

An Elegant Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell, of Atlanta, are the guests of Professor and Mrs. H. C. White, on Milledge avenue. Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Billups Phinnizy tendered Mr. and Mrs. Howell an elegant reception at their delightful home. Mr. Howell has returned home, while Mrs. Howell will remain here several days.

The Meetings Close.

The Gales religious meetings closed tonight with a splendid sermon from the distinguished evangelist, Mr. Gales has done much good during his two weeks' stay in Athens, and in that time, as a result of his meetings, fully one hundred and ninety conversions have been made. In spite of the very inclement weather during his stay here his congregations have been exceedingly large.

The Den Raided.

The police raided a gambling den Saturday night. Fully fifty negroes were present in Morton's hall, on Hull street, and while not all were engaged in the game, several were busy shoving the pasteboard when the cops came in.

They broke at once and all jumped, one after another, from the second story windows into the muddy street and made their escape. The only things captured were two decks of cards and a lone "coon" who was a spectator.

EINSTEIN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An Athens Man Tries to Cut His Throat in New York.

New York, February 3.—(Special.)—Henry Bosknar, a nurse in St. Francis hospital, took Abraham Einstein, a salesman from Athens, Ga., to Bellevue hospital tonight. Letters from St. Francis hospital said that Einstein had tried to cut his throat last Wednesday in a house in East Eleventh street.

Sergeant Conroy, of the Mercer street police station, said the man had been living at 15 East Eleventh street. Einstein will live. Dr. J. W. Brannan, who had Einstein taken to St. Francis hospital, said that he reported the case to the police of the Mercer street station on Thursday afternoon. The people with whom Einstein had been living wanted the matter kept quiet. The police made no report to the Central office and Einstein was not put under arrest until last night when the doctors of St. Francis hospital had him transferred to Bellevue because he was evidently insane. Sergeant Conroy said that Dr. Brannan, when he reported the case was not prepared to say whether Einstein had attempted suicide, and for that reason the police did nothing.

An Agricultural Club.

Waynesboro, Ga., February 2.—(Special.)—Burke county organized an agricultural club here today. The officers elected are: P. B. Hall, president; R. A. Hatcher, secretary, and J. L. Futcher, treasurer. This society will take important action at the next meeting in reference to the use of fertilizers and reduction of cotton acreage.

Mortgage Foreclosed.

Milledgeville, Ga., February 3.—(Special.) T. L. McCombe & Co., one of the largest dry goods houses of this city, was closed yesterday on a mortgage foreclosure, by the Milledgeville Banking Company for $9,000. Assets, $15,000; liabilities, $30,000.

One Sure Rule.

From The New York Weekly.

Interviewer—I understand, Mr. Murphy, that you are one hundred years old. In that case you can no doubt give the public some valuable rules for the attainment of long life.

Mr. Murphy—There is only wan.

Interviewer—Only one? So much the better. What is it?

Mr. Murphy—Get born in Oirland.

A SOUL FOR HONOR.

By Lollie Belle Wylie.

When a man disregards the wisdom of God to what depth of folly may he not drift?

Sounding the exclusive pitiless depths of his somber soul, Jasper La Mas saw his past, his present and his future, naked and deformed as it was, and he shuddered. He had egregiously sinned against God and he had wronged himself. The golden argosys of hope were wrecked upon the shores of his life and the forlorn bells of despair were tolling on his ear.

He glanced at his father, who immovable and stern sat by the grate, with his head bowed in shame upon his hands.

"Tomorrow," he said, slowly, "it will be gossiped about at the club, in the wineshops, in the drawing rooms—everywhere!"

His voice, hollow and cold, pierced the apathetic silence that had clothed the old man's mood and he started nervously.

"Yes, tomorrow it will be known everywhere," he said in a confused sort of way.

"And," continued the young man, "unless there is some escape, the law must take its course and I must go to prison!"

"Yes, yes, to prison. Oh, my God! A La Mas in prison!" cried the father aroused by the sting hidden in the thought. He shivered visably, then said deliberately:

"There—is—one—escape—

"It is—?

"Death!

"Aye. Death!"

Jasper drew a deep breath of relief. His father had suggested what he dared not dwell upon, and he felt convicted to the inevitable. It seemed as if a grave responsibility had been suddenly shifted from his shoulders.

He crossed to where his father sat and extended his hand. Said he:

"I have wronged you, sir. I have taken from you your good name. The world shall never know. I will spare you the pain of public dishonor."

His hand fell untouched by his side. Turning hastily he walked unfalteringly from the room without winning even so much as a forgiving glance from his father's eye.

Until midnight the old man sat still, dead to outward things. He thought clearly in the hours that passed, and he saw his own folly, error and weakness that had influenced the shaping of his son's career. He had been indulgent and proud. Now he was regretful and implacable. He saw too clearly how his own mistaken love had led the boy step by step into the wild extravagance and dissipations that had culminated in a dishonorable disregard of another's trust. He had once loved the boy, but now he nated him.

The clock chimed the hour of 12. He arose and stirred the ashes in the open basket. As he did so a quivering, penetrating chill ran up his spine.

Meanwhile Jasper had sought his chambers. Going straight to a cabinet he drew forth a pistol and examined it critically, then laid it upon the table.

"Better still," he said, coldly. "This will do," and he dropped a white powder into his drinking glass. He then wrote upon a sheet of paper these words: "My soul for honor," which he directed in a bold, firm hand to his father. Having done this he threw himself upon the lounge and closed his eyes to think.

For an hour he lay there without even the fluttering of an eyelash.

The midnight hour struck musically from the clock on the wall. He did not stir. He could not. The door opened noiselessly as the last stroke died away, and a fixed white face was protruded through the carefully opened door. It was the father of the sleeper. He walked softly to where the young man lay.

"Coward!" he muttered. "He is too weak. He has reserved it for me to do!"

His eyes turned to the table. The empty glass escaped him. He grasped the pistol hurriedly.

"His life for my honor," he cried nervously.

There was a quick flash, a sharp report and a fountain of still warm blood leaped from the breast of the sleeping man.

Instantly the murderer rang the bell.

"Summon help," he said, quickly. "My son has shot himself."

THE POTTER WRITES.

She Uses Her Pen Against the Theater Hat.

Mrs. Potter has been writing on the theater hat. She believes that woman's crowning glory is her hair, and certainly that applies to her. Here is what she says on the subject in The Philadelphia Times:

"It is curious that in a country where women eagerly seize every opportunity of appearing at their best, both in public and private, the custom which holds in Europe and all over the world of coming to the theater in evening dress should have fallen into desuetude. Or has it ever obtained here at all? Can any one answer? In the old days were our grandmothers in the habit of dressing for the theater? I fancy they must have been, for the customs of those days were so nearly English that the universal one of 'dressing for dinner' and naturaly continuing dressed for any following function or amusement very probably was pretty likely to have been observed. But it is a long time since then and many changes that circumstances have necessitated, perhaps, have eventuated in the unbecoming and somber practice now in vogue generally of visiting theaters in day instead of evening attire.

"It is just as dark and dismal for us on the stage to look out over a sea of somber dresses topped with bonnets above which wave the hearse-like plumes of picture hats to the discomfort of every one sitting near them, as it would be to the audience were we to appear at the sumptuous feast of stage tradition dressed in the ordinary habit of the day. In my tour through the south I noticed that this custom is being departed from and the effect in a house full of pretty women and well dressed women is electrical. Our comedies always 'go' better when the audience is smart and well dressed, not because we play any better, but audiences are affected by the brightness and cheeriness of their surroundings. If any one takes the trouble to notice the difference I speak of they will see it is remarkable. While on this subject, let me say one word about hats. They are out of place in a theater—for it is not kind or thoughtful to deprive any one of pleasure that is theirs—or out of vanity or selfishness to interfere with the comfort of others. To sit in front of any one and by one's apparel to interfere with their view of the stage is unpardonable heedlessness. I resent it for one reason only. If a person in the audience is put into a bad frame of mind or out of temper by some silly woman's hat obstructing his view of the stage, that much-wronged individual does not enjoy himself at the theater and probably goes away and says so. That one man doesn't say probably why he didn't enjoy himself and his listeners come to the conclusion that the play or players did not please him and when seeking amusement for themselves avoid the theater to which he went. So we lose audiences.

"For this reason, therefore, as I said, I am opposed to hats in theaters. There are so many ways of dressing the head when going out at night—obviating the hat—that it is almost absurd to suggest them. An Indian scraf in cold weather or a square of lace in warm sets off a pretty face to advantage and does not disarrange the hair. Canton crepes, Japanese silks—any of the light materials and colors turn into becoming headdresses and are conveniently removed when necessary. Among all nations American women are noted for their hair and if they only once adopt a suitable and becoming way of dressing their pretty heads at the theater they will excite the envy of their own sex and enjoy the admiration and thankfulness of the other. Is not woman's 'crowning glory' her hair?

"CORA URQHART POTTER."

The Burglar's Joke.

From The New York Weekly.

Burglar—There goes a detective. Pick his pocket and bring me his knife.

Pickpocket—Wot d'yeh want his knife fer?

Burglar—The nex' time I'm attacked, I'll defend meself with it, an' then leave it behind fer him to find when he's huntin' fer clues.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Clearance Sale.

Our great Clearance Sale of Winter Goods AT COST has proved to be a wonderful success, and we shall continue until March 1st to sell our entire stock of WINTER SHOES AT ACTUAL BOSTON COST.

This Is a Bona Fide Sale.

The class of Shoes we include in this sale will be in great demand during the heavy weather of February and March. You can therefore secure SHOES THAT YOU NEED AT ACTUAL COST PRICE at

Byck Bros. & Co.

Footcoverers to All Mankind,
27 Whitehall Street.

CORONA COAL COMPANY
243 DECATUR ST.,
WILL SELL YOU STANDARD BRANDS OF COAL AT REDUCED PRICES. OUR YARDS ARE FULL OF THE BEST COALS ON THE MARKET. PROMPT DELIVERY; FULL MEASUREMENT.

THE COTTON ACREAGE QUESTION

So much has been said and written in regard to the policy that should be adopted by the southern farmers that it would seem that little more can be said. We do not propose to say anything new and we do not care to "beat over old straw" that has already been thrashed until every grain of truth has been garnered. But there is a pile of well-filled ears that have been only rubbed between the hands a little, so to speak, and will yet yield a rich return to proper handling. The convention recently held at Jackson, Miss., met and organized, resolved and adjourned. Vice presidents were appointed for each cotton producing state and these in turn were authorized to appoint county vice presidents in each cotton-producing county. The resolution adopted by the convention calls for pledges from farmers to reduce their cotton acreage at least 25 per cent as compared with last year. So far, so good; but does this go far enough? And will the plan—if generally adopted and adhered to—result in a material reduction of the aggregate product? This is a very important question. Let us see. The articles of agreement, in brief, are as follows:

"That each cotton grower shall obligate himself to cut his cotton acreage 25 per cent the coming year; to pay an admission fee of 2 cents per acre; none of the obligations to be binding unless 75 per cent of the farmers of the signers' county shall sign, and 80 per cent of the cotton growing counties of his state shall join."

The articles of agreement, then, will become operative if only 75 per cent of the farmers in 80 per cent of the cotton growing counties shall sign them; that is to say, if 60 per cent of all the cotton-producers in any one of the cotton-producing states shall sign the agreement, it shall become operative and binding on the signers in that state. Assuming that it will be signed by the required percentage of the farmers in each of the catton states, the question arises, would such a reduction of area assure a material reduction of the crop product? A reduction of 25 per cent on the forms and 60 per cent of the farmers would, at the most, amount to a reduction of the grand aggregate area of only 15 per cent, and a consequent reduction of the aggregate crop output of not exceeding 15 per cent, or about 1,500,000 bales. But it is not at all probable that the reduction in the aggregate crop product would be proportional to the reduction in the area. On the contrary, it is perfectly feasible to reduce the area 10 or 15 per cent without reducing the product at all. This can be done on any farm or throughout any state. All that would be necessary to accomplish it would be to throw out the least productive acres to the required amount and concentrate the fertilizers and labor on the slightly-reduced area and the result is assured. The fact is patent that the proposed reduction of 25 per cent—even if every single farmer in every one of the cotton states shall carry it out in good faith—is not sufficient to secure the desired result, viz.: a decrease of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 bales in the crop product.

We insist, therefore, that the proposed percentage of reduction in the area should be not less than 50 per cent, and we respectfully suggest to the officers of the association the expediency of adopting this amendment.

But our appeal is to the individual farmer to adopt a system of intensive farming that will, of itself, necessarily involve a reduction of his individual area. It is all very well to insist that "cotton ought to bring 10 cents a pound," or that "cotton is intrinsically worth 10 cents," or that the "demonetization of silver has caused the low price of cotton;" but these do not meet the question at issue. They may each be true, and yet the average farmer is face to face with the "condition and not a theory" that he has been making cotton at a loss. What he wants is an immediate and practical answer to the question, "What shall I do?" The answer, and the only answer, is, reduce the cost of production. How is this to be done. Plant only the best land in cotton. Don't plant an acrea that with good preparation, liberal manuring and the best variety of cotton will yield less than one-half a bale. If the average farmer will do this he will be obliged to reduce his area, and reduce it greatly—probably 75 per cent. Every practical farmer knows that the cheapest cotton he produces is that which is made on the most productive acres. It costs about $8 or $10 to prepare, plant and cultivate up the time of picking, and according to the most approved methods, one acre of ordinary land, say $9. If the acre yields 500 pounds of seed cotton—166 pounds of lint—which is better than the average yield, each pound of lint will have cost 5.7 cents per pound, baled and ready for the market, allowing for the value of the seed. If the acre yields 1,000 pounds of seed cotton—333 pounds of lint—then the cost of the lint will have been between 3 and 4 cents a pound, and so on. Whatever objections may be made to the above estimate of cost of cultivation (the items could be given in detail if necessary) the fact remains that the greater the yield per acre the less the cost per pound, and vice versa. In the case above supposed no fertilizers of any kind was used. We are well aware that no sort or amount of manure will make cheaper cotton (or anything else) than will a naturally rich and well-cultivated soil. But manure and fertilizers and proper rotation and cultivation are necessary to make an exhausted soil rich and productive. Good preparation, good cultivation and liberal manuring are powerful factors, and they may be brought to bear at once on the prospective crop. The cotton that a good fertilizer makes is cheaper than that which a poor, unassisted soil makes. In a word, the policy we urge is to prepare well a small area of the best land, fertilize it liberally (buy fertilizers if you have not plenty of home-made manure), plant in the very best seed and cultivate well. The result will be that the farmer will probably produce not more than half—possibly not more than one-fourth—as many bales as he has usually made, but it will have cost him less to make it than it will probably sell for in the market. If other farmers follow the same policy these also will get the benefit of the reduction of cost. If a great many or all the farmers adopt the same policy the effect will be to materially reduce the aggregate crop and the price will certainly advance and all will get a double benefit—a reduction in the cost and an increase in the price. In any event, or if only one farmer adopts the plan and resolves to make at least a half-bale to every acre that farmer will be all right at the end of the year, even if he is all alone in his policy. This policy has the advantage that it does not depend for its success—in any individual case—on the co-operation of others. Any one farmer can put it into practice. It is also exactly in line with the recommendations of the convention, but goes further and gives an additional and independent basis and motive of action which should relieve every signer of the "agreement" of all apprehensions that the others may play him false.

In conclusion, it should be remarked that the principle involved in reducing the cost and thereby increasing the profit applies with equal force to all the crops produced and all the operations conducted on a farm. In its last analysis it is the same principle that controls every successful merchant—to take care that the expense of handling his goods added to their first cost shall always be less than the probable price for which he can sell them. No land should be planted in corn or potatoes or anything else that will not produce more in value of the yield than the total cost of production.

R. J. REDDING.

A MISSION OF CHARITY.

(By Request.)

It was at the close of a sultry day
That foretaste of June had lent to May.
With ruthless eye the failing sun
Glanced askance at the havoc he'd done;
For the cornblades dropt on their shrivell'd
stalk,
And the farmer sigh'd in his homeward
walk,
And the buff-hearted daisies, that sprinkled
the field
With joyance that morning, had sicken'd
and reel'd,
Daz'd by the glare of his pitiless glance,
And the leaves on the trees had forgotten
to dance,
But hung mouse-still and gaz'd below,
Where the runlet was almost too lazy to
flow.
And a sick girl lay in her dying chair
And pray'd for a breath of evening air
To enter the lattice and fan her cheek,
Where consumption fed with envenom'd
beak.
"O, that a breeze would this way wing
And ease to my ranging temples bring!"
She sighed. And away in his eastern cave
Far, far over the ocean wave,
A low-voice'd zephyr, Aeolus's child,
Balmy and gentle, but brave as mild,
Heard this wail, and he said to himself,
"Now, if a little sylph-like elf
Like me might answer that plaintive cry
I'd loose my wing and away I'd fly—
And why not I?"—as the voice was heard
A second time. So, with never a word,
On a sweet mission of charity bent,
He slipt thro' a chink, and away he went.

Now a ship was due o'er the sea that night,
But just e'er her harbor loom'd in sight,
The wind at her mast began to fail,
And flat and limp hung her every sail,
And the captain on the foredeck trod
With his hands to his brow, and he said,
"My God!
Before I reach her my child will die!"
Just then the zephyr came skimming by,
He heard this wail in a happy hour,
And he swell'd to the utmost in his power
"What little I can do shall be done,"
And he lodg'd in the sails, and the ship
moved on,
Till safe at last into harbor steer'd—
Then he slipt from the mast and leeward
veer'd.

Now over the fields as he chances to pass
He lightly breathes on the blades of grass;
They nod their heads with conscious thanks
And toss their arms in a thousand pranks
He kisses the daisy out of her trance,
And sprays her with dews 'til her gold
eyes dance;
He sets the lazy leaves a-quiver,
He speeds the runlet on to the river.
And all this time he is winging to where
The poor girl lies in her dying chair,
Now he reaches the casement in time to see
Two strong arms clasp her tenderly:
"My father, my father!"—"My darling
girl!"
And the zephyr slips in and lifts a curl,
A golden curl from a crimson pool,
And he kisses the raging temples cool,
And he slips the soul from the smiling
clay
And unto an angel bears it away.

Children, a lesson this carries for you—
See the good even a zephyr can do!
He went on an humble mission bent,
But on doing good was his heart intent;
And see what Providence dropt in his
path;
He reviv'd the daisy with gentle dew-bath,
He cheer'd the leaflet, he dimpled the water,
He clasped in the arms of his dying daughter
A poor old man—and, above all this,
He wafted a soul to the climes of bliss.

ORELIA KEY

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BEST COALS ON THE

WILL NOT RESIGN.

Sexton Keating, of Macon, Says There Is No Truth in the Rumor

THAT HE WOULD VACATE HIS OFFICE

Objection to Adding Weight to a Bridge. Differences Between the Sewer Contractors and the City.

Macon, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—There is a rumor that City Sexton Keating will resign. Mr. Keating informs The Constitution's correspondent that there is no truth in the report. There is no reason why he should resign. The charges against him have been proved to be practically groundless, and the investigating committee has exonerated him of any wrong doing. To resign would only be to play into the hands of his plitical enemies. This is what some of them have been wishing him to do, and he would certainly be very foolish to thus gratify them. City council has passed an ordinance which absolutely forbids the city sexton to engage in the undertakers business. City Sexton Keating is also an undertaker, but the new ordinance cannot affect him, for it cannot be made retractive. When he was elected sexton no such condition was imposed upon him. The ordinance, therefore, can only apply to Keating's successor, or, if he succeeds himself, it cannot become operative until the commencement of his new term.

The old ordinance read: "No person shall be eligible to the office of sexton who is engaged in any business whatever that may require any portion of his time; but that the sexton shall be required to devote his entire time to the duties of sexton." This ordinance did not quite meet the requirements of the case. It left a gap down, so a new ordinance has been framed which says positively that the sexton shall not engage in the undertaking business.

The Bridge Dangerous.

The Macon Gaslight and Water Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, has petitioned the United States court to be allowed to increase the six-inch water main that runs through the city bridge to East Macon, to a ten-inch main. Some objection to this may be raised by the city authorities on the ground that an increase in the main from six to ten inches will increase the weight about three times more than what it is now, and the city bridge is too insecure and frail to stand this extra weight. It is suggested that the company ought to be required to take the main out of the bridge entirely and drop the main into the river, and thus reach East Macon. It is rarely the case that a water main is allowed to run through a bridge unless the bridge is constructed especially for the purpose. The fact of the matter is the city ought to build a new bridge in the place of the old one. The present bridge is not only very unsightly, but is considered dangerous.

Sewers and Annexation.

Much has been said of late about the differences between the sewer contractors and the city of Macon being settled. A settlement has not been effected. The troubles seem to be farther from settlement than ever. Frequent meetings were held last week by joint committees endeavoring to bring about an adjustment, but without success. The city council, the board of public works and the sewer advisory committee of citizens, were represented at these meetings. The sewer contractors were also represented. The city engineer and the contractors have not agreed on a basis of settlement.

The question of annexing a portion of Vineville has not yet been settled. The people of Vineville are too divided ever to agree on the present plan. In fact, the people of Macon would probably vote against annexing Vineville according to the proposed system. Macon would like to have Vineville annexed, but on a different basis from the present impracticable one.

His First Sermon.

Rev. Dr. White, the new pastor of the First Baptist church, arrived from Asheville a day or two ago and preached his first sermon this morning since being called to the pastorate of the church. A large congregation was present to hear him, and all were delighted with his able and eloquent discourse. He is a young man, and an energetic worker. He will, no doubt, become one of the most popular preachers ever in Macon.

Mayor Horne's Departure.

Mayor Horne expects to leave tomorrow afternoon on a trip to Florida, and will, also, probably go to Cuba. The visit is for the benefit of his health, which has not been very good lately. It is hoped that he will return fully restored in strength and health. Mayor Horne has been confined very closely for some time on city matters, and he needs a rest.

A New Scheme.

General Passenger Agent J. C. Haile, of the Central railroad, is completing an interesting publication which will soon be ready for distribution. The title of the publication is "Farms for Sale." It will contain a list of all farms and other lands for sale along the line of the Central railroad and its branches. It will also be descriptive of the cities and towns on the Central, and will be an interesting presentation of the advantages of the country, and tell of its soil, climate, water and productions. "Farms for Sale" will be distributed in the north and west as a means of inducing immigration and investment in the section traversed by the Central.

The Macon Circuit.

The Macon circuit will be called in the supreme court tomorrow morning, and will probably consume the entire week. There are about thirty-six cases to be heard. A number of the lawyers of the Macon bar left this afternoon for Atlanta.

Personal and Social.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Ford will visit Florida this week.

Mrs. Matt R. Freeman is quite sick.

"India and Egypt" will be the subject of the lecture of Rev. O. C. Pope, D.D., of New York, on Thursday evening at the Vineville Baptist church.

Mr. William Stevens went to Gordon today to attend the funeral services of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens.

Miss Mamie Hatcher has returned from Columbus.

Miss Fontaine, of Columbus, is being shown much social attention in Macon.

Miss Leonard, of Vienna, is visiting in Macon.

Mrs. McHatton will give a luncheon on Wednesday afternoon.

Social theatrical circles will be very gay and successful this week.

Miss Henley has as her guests, Mrs. C. L. Candler and Mrs. H. H. Raymond.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll will lecture on Shakespeare in Macon next Friday.

Chancellor Boggs, of the State university, preached at the Tatnall Presbyterian church today.

Newsy Notes.

The funeral services of Mr. L. M. Holsey were held this afternoon. The deceased was a most excellent and esteemed citizen.

The court of ordinary will convene tomorrow.

Three Macon churches are without pastors at present. Dr. Monk, of the Mulberry street Methodist, and Dr. Morris, of the Tatnall Square Presbyterian, are temporarily absent, having gone to the Holy Land on a visit, and no one yet has taken the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. W. B. Jennings.

About forty witnesses have been subpoenaed to the trial of the Telfair prisoners tomorrow in the United States court.

Thad Sheban, who shot at the negro woman, Ellen Lowe, was fined $5 for shooting in the city. It is not known whether or not he will be tried for shooting at another.

It is said that S. Waxelbaum & Son will be paid the full amount of their insurance $226,000. It is probable that all the losses of the recent big fire will be adjusted this week, though there may be further delay in adjusting the loss of the Dannenberg company.

Last night two officers arrested a negro and were taking him to jail. Just as the jail yard was reached and the party was in the act of passing through the gate, the negro made a break for liberty and commenced to run rapidly away, with his hands handcuffed in front of him. The officers fired five shots at him, but it is not thought that any of the balls struck the fleeing negro, for he continued to run and escaped in the darkness. The officers looked for him throughout the night, but without success. The firing of the pistols created considerable excitement in the vicinity of the jail.

A NEW COURTHOUSE AND JAIL.

Spalding Grand Jury Recommend an Issue of Bonds.

Griffin, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—After adjournment of court yesterday morning the grand jury handed in presentments in which an issue of bonds on long time was recommended for the purpose of building a new courthouse and jail. The county is sadly in need of a new courthouse, as the present one is wholly inadequate to its needs, while the jail is not only too small, but has no modern conveniences.

The erection of these buildings was agitated several years ago, but for some reason the matter was dropped. It is to be hoped that the suggestions of the jury will be more fruitful, for aside from the crying need the finances of the county, as shown in the treasurer's report, are in first-class condition, while the bonded indebtedness is comparatively small. It would be an easy matter to float long time bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and it is more than probable that the greater portion of them would be taken here at home.

The report speaks of the necessity of this step in the near future, and urges that it be taken now while labor and material are cheap, in order that the county may profit by the financial reaction which they claim is sure to set in.

The roads of Spalding county were never in better condition to stand rough weather than they are at present. Superintendent Camp has devoted his energies for the last two years to the task of building a system of roads that cannot be surpassed in any section of the state. Notwithstanding the continued bad weather for the past month and an exceedingly heavy travel, every road leading into Griffin is in good condition. The same is true of the roads throughout the county.

It is very probable that the epidemic of burglary that has been raging throughout the city for the past three months will abate somewhat for the present. Every case of this offense that was tried at the late term of the court, with a single exception, resulted in conviction and all of them received long sentences, ranging all the way from fifteen to twenty years. The aggregate will make something over a century.

Mr. E. M. Drewry, whose bright, chatty letters interested The Constitution's Griffin readers for a long time, is visiting here now. He is located at present in Chattanooga, Tenn., and has the state agency for the Aetna Life Insurance Company with headquarters at that point.

Judge M. W. Beck, of the superior court, went down to Columbus yesterday on business, while Judge E. W. Beck, of the city court, sat for him in some cases in which he was disqualified.

Miss Clarke, of Milwaukee, closed a most successful session of her cooking school yesterday, much to the regret of her pupils. She leaves Monday for her home at the north.

Thursday evening Miss Browner entertained a number of her friends at her home on Taylor street in honor of Miss Neely, of Buffalo, N. Y. Progressive hearts were played and Miss Neely as queen of hearts was charming.

The Misses Kell entertained the "Thirteen Club at the residence of Mr. J. C. Brooks on Friday afternoon.

Miss Mary Burr entertained the M. M. Glee Club at her home on Sixth street Friday evening.

Miss Mary Lee Leonard, of Atlanta, is visiting Miss Addovale Kincaid. Miss Yancey, of Athens, will also visit Miss Kincaid during the coming week.

Miss Jennie Calloway, of Atlanta, arrives today to visit Miss Georgia DeVotie.

EDITORS AT OUTS.

Messrs. Hutchison and Ellington Have Taken the War Path.

Ellijay, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—There is no telling how the trouble between Editors Ellington and Hutchison will end Notice has already been given of the fact that it has been carried to the courts. In a recent issue of his paper, The Courier, Editor Hutchison had this paragraph:

"Editor Ellington comes from bad stock. He was honor bound not to start a paper here, if not legally bound. Honesty seems to share no part in his life."

To this Editor Ellington replied in a long and salty article, of which the following is an extract:

"Coming from the source it does this low fling could only call for a contemptuous smile of derision, were it not that it might reach people who know nothing of our antecedents, and were it not that it contains a covert insult to the honored and reverenced memories of the departed dead.

"The idea of little 'Pos' Hutchison taunting us with 'bad stock!'

"Ye gods on high Olympus!

"It is enough to make the meanest stump-tailed dog in Georgia wag his stump-tail in paroxysms of uncontrollable hilarity; enough to make the scrubbiest mule colt in the country bray with incredulity; enough to make a coyote hang his head and blush with shame and astonishment; enough to make a graven image open its mouth and gasp in derision. Our maternal ancestry comes from the best blood of the north, mingled with the best blood of the Old North State, and nobody has ever dared question the stock, except this little wingless vampire!

"'Bad stock' did you say? My great grandfather, an honored minister of God, ordained by the sainted Bishop Asbury, who preached the first sermon ever delivered in Ellijay, who donated the property of the Ellijay academy and the old churchyard, where so many of our loved ones lie sleeping their last sleep. Our great grandfather, Rev. William Ellington, whose noble life yet speaks for itself, was one of the progenitors of that stock which this popinjay denominates 'bad.' 'Bad stock!' Why the honored dust of this good man, sleeping for fifty years beneath the sod he so generously bequeathed to the public, rises up in refutation of so foul an imputation.

"'Bad stock' did I hear you say?

"When I read this slanderous and damnable allusion, I thought of my old gray haired grandfather sitting under his own vine and fig tree, enjoying a hale old age, honored and respected. My grandfather, the Hon. Coke A. Ellington, ex-senator, ex-representative, ex-member of many constitutional conventions and a man whose honorable life of more than eighty years has been absolutely without reproach, is another of the progenitors of the stock called 'bad' by this upstart nobody."

As already told in The Constitution, Hutchison has entered suit against Ellington for $1,000 damages and there is bad blood between the men.

AN AGENT IN FRANCE

Is What the Plant System Proposes to Have.

Savannah, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The Plant system is to have an agent in France. This is a new departure and one made by Colonel B. W. Wrenn, the passenger traffic manager. Colonel Wrenn has already engaged an office in the city of Paris and though he has selected his man he will not give out the name until final arrangements have been completed. The object of the establishment of an agency on the continent is to disseminate there information concerning Florida. The Plant system owns more than a million acres of land in Florida, and he thinks that a desirable class of French tourists can be brought to this country and some of them induced to settle here.

Trilby as a Text.

Savannah, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Rev. A. M. Williams, of the Wesley Monumental church, took for his subject tonight "The Theology Taught Through Trilby." He did not see anything immoral in the novel, but his opinion was that it attacked a fundamental principle of the Christian religion, which is faith.

Farmers at Work.

Paines, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The farmers of this section have gone to work manfully, though the inclement weather makes it an uphill business with them. They say they can't buy guano to make cotton at present prices. Their debts made in raising cotton must be paid and they don't know what to raise that will bring them money to pay up with. They are not bothered about making a living, as they can easily do that.

OF LONG STANDING

Has Been the Boundary Dispute Between Mexico and Guatemala.

SECESSION OF THE STATE OF CHIAPAS

Santa Anna Declared Chiapas to Be Part of Mexico—But Guatemala Declares the Boundaries Are Wrong.

Washington, February 3.—(Special.)—Mexico and Guatemala continue to keep the eyes of the civilized world focused upon them as they strut up and down in the arena of nations like two Spanish game cocks.

The dispute between the two republics has existed for nearly seventy-five years; ever since, in fact, the state of Chiapas seceded in 1822 from the Spanish captaincy general of Guatemala to Mexico, which had already thrown off the Spanish yoke. In that year Iturbide, who reigned a brief year as emperor under the title of Agustin I, sent a military force into Guatemala to occupy the country with a view of annexing the whole of Central America to his empire. Iturbide, however, was overthrown and sent into exile, returning from which in the following year he was captured and shot as a traitor. In 1823 an assembly representing the five states of Central America met and issued a decree which is regarded as the fundamental act of independence of those states.

In the meantime Chiapas, which had formed the northwestern province of the captaincy general of Guatemala, had in 1822 seceded and by a popular vote joined Mexico as a state. It was a movement somewhat similar to that of Texas abandoning Mexico and joining the United States, and out of this act the present dispute grows. Chiapas was one of the largest divisions of Guatemala, containing about 17,000 square miles and at that time some 200,000 inhabitants. It has since then formed the southwestern state of Mexico, and today contains more than 250,000 inhabitants. Guatemala at the time of the secession could do nothing, being engaged with the other Central American states in severing all connection with Spain. In 1824, however, Guatemala attempted to bring Chiapas back under her jurisdiction. The district of Soconusco of Chiapas, adjoining Guatemala, was largely settled from the latter country and she succeeded in so stirring them up that they sent delegates to an assembly that met in the town of Tapachula, where they entered a formal protest against Mexican rule.

Santa Anna's Action.

The five Central American states at that time formed one republic. Their government acted promptly on this protest and filled the district of Soconusco with troops. Mexico protested vigorously, but no heed being paid to the protest, she dispatched a large military force to the scene of dispute. Before the expedition arrived Central America submitted a request that the matter be arbitrated. Mexico refused, holding that there was nothing to arbitrate. She insisted that as Chiapas had entered the Mexican republic of her own free will and by a popular vote that she was an integral part of Mexico. All Mexico would agree to do at that time was to agree to appoint a joint commission to determine the boundary between the two countries. The commission was appointed, but nothing was done. Finally, in 1843, Santa Anna, then president, declared Chiapas to be an inalienable part of Mexico. At the same time he made Soconusco a prefecture of Chiapas with Tapachula as its capital. Guatemala formally protested against all this, but the Central American republic had already crumbled to pieces and Guatemala was torn with internal disorders and in no condition to do more.

Soon after this Guatemala demanded the return of Chiapas on the ground that it had originally formed a part of the old Spanish captaincy general ,insisting that the act of Chiapas in voluntarily seceding from the captaincy general and joining Mexico at the time of the Mexican revolution should go for naught. Santa Anna was still president. He sent an envoy to Guatemala to settle the dispute, but so far from its being settled, Guatemala put in an additional demand for $500,000 for damages. There the matter rested until 1874. General J. Rufino Barrios was then president of Guatemala, having been elected the previous year. A treaty was talked of, but nothing was done until 1877, when a convention was signed and another boundary commission appointed. Still nothing definite was done and in 1879-80 Barrios invaded the disputed territory. War for a time was imminent, but it was avoided by the diplomacy of the late James G. Blaine, then serving for the first time as secretary of state, who angered Mexico by favoring the claim of Guatemala. After the retirement of Mr. Blaine from the state department his successor reversed Blaine's policy so far as to decline to interfere in the boundary dispute unless asked to do so by both parties to the dispute.

Thrown thus entirely upon his own resources Barrios seems to have determined to abandon the struggle as hopeless. At all events in the following year, 1882, he concluded a treaty with Mexico in which Guatemala renounced forever all claim to Chiapas, including the district of Soconusco, and relinquishing any claim for indemnity. This treaty was drawn up in this country and duly promulgated. Afterward a treaty defining the boundary line was singed at the City of Mexico. The whole dispute was then regarded as settled for good and all.

The Contention Renewed.

It was not long, however, before the contention was renewed. It was provided in the treaty defining the boundary line that a joint commission should be appointed within six months after the signing of the treaty to run the boundary line and mark it by permanent monuments at proper intervals, as for instance the boundary between this country and the British possessions is marked west of the great lakes. This was not done and the time was extended. This extension expired November 1, 1886, and was renewed every two years, the last extension expiring in 1894. President Diaz was willing to extend the time still further, but President Barrios refused. To ascertain the motive which influenced Barrios in this refusal it is necessary to go back a little.

The line between Chiapas and Guatemala is some 180 miles long. These lands are among the most productive in the world. The country is broken by hills and watered by the Chiapas, Lucandon and Usumacinta rivers. The hilly lands afford excellent grazing for cattle, while the valleys and low plains yield fine crops of maize, rice, beans, cocoa, sugarcane, fruits, and above all coffee regarded as equal to Mocha. This coffee is exported to Germany (Hamburg) and San Francisco. Minerals also abound in this region, including the precious metals, though there is very little mining owing to the lack of transportation facilities. Guatemala has been a land of revolutions and revolts, all of which have produced their crop of exiles. Chiapas and Tabasco, the Mexican state adjoining Chiapas on the northeast and also bordering on Guatemala, have been the favorite lands of refuge for these exiles. The consequence is that all along the southern border of Chiapas and the southeastern corner of Tabasco the lands are settled by Guatemalans, the center of this population being the town of Usumacinta in Tabasco. These Guatemalan settlers have grown in numbers and influence and have always retained a desire to be under Guatemalan rule, especially since the Mexican government has become stable under the strong hand of Diaz.

Last year these settlers came to the conclusion that it was time to act. They met and declared that the boundary line defined by the treaty of 1882, and which has been ever since represented on the official maps of Guatemala as the boundary between her possessions and those of Mexico was wrong. They declared that the true boundary line should pass north of the towns of Soconusco and Tapachula in Chiapas, just south of San Cristobal, a town of 10,000 or 12,000 population and the capital of Chiapas; through the town of Comitan, a place of 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants; thence northeast through Chiapas and Tabasco so as to include the town of Usumacinta. The region included within this line and the acknowledged borders of Guatemala comprises several thousand acres of the splendid lands described above. In this claim Guatemala was backed up by the other Central American states, especially Honduras and Nicaragua. It was demanded that the treaty of 1882 be set aside and that a new boundary commission be appointed and a new survey be had. Not content with setting up this claim, Guatemala sent an expedition into Chiapas. Several villages and some valuable timber were destroyed.

Mexico promptly refused to give consideration to the question of a new boundary or to take any steps towards annulling the treaty of 1882. On the other hand she demanded the immediate withdrawal of Guatemala troops from Chiapas and demanded that damages in the sum of $1,800,000 be paid her. The situation is practically unchanged today. By a resort to diplomacy a final settlement has been postponed until this time. All Mexico appears to be supporting President Diaz in his refusal to yield to the demands of Guatemala, while it looks as though a failure by Barrios to gain something he can construe into a victory will result in his downfall and exile or death.

Barrios's Reply a Bluff.

No one thinks that Barrios was in earnest in his spirited reply to Mexico, but that it was a bluff, and that as Mexico is ready to call it he is doing his best to recall it. President Barrios is a nephew of the President Barrios who signed the treaty of 1882. It will be recalled that the elder Barrios attempted to consolidate the five Central American states into one republic, issuing his proclamation to that effect and taking the field with an army to enforce it. He was killed April 2, 1885, by the Salvadoreans in the battle of Chalchuapa on the border of Salvador. He left his widow a vast fortune which he had accumulated during his years of supreme power. This was secured in this country and Europe. Mrs. Barrios has lived in New York since her husband's death. Recently she married again, this time a leading Spanish politician, and it is said that her nephew hopes through him to induce Spain to interfere in Guatemala's behalf in the event of war with Mexico. This hope will prove to be in vain, for Spain is in no condition to assist anybody. But the younger Barrios is said to have been shrewd enough to profit by his uncle's example and that he has laid away a million or two in this country and Europe where Guatemalan revolutionists cannot get at it.

Barrios does not want war with Mexico. Guatemala would be no match at all for her northern neighbor. Guatemala contains 46,800 square miles and has a population of about 1,500,000. Mexico contains 747,900 square miles and has a population of some 12,000,000. Moreover Mexico's military resources are in better shape than they have ever been. Guatemala's standing army consists of 3,718 men and officers, the latter being enormously out of proportion to the former. The men are mostly Indians, good fighters if well led. They are armed with breechloading Remingtons. Her cavalry army is small. Her artillery consists of a lot of old muzzle-loading guns, with a few Krupp guns and some Hotchkiss guns. Under the law of military service practically the whole population is liable to military service. She claims that she can put 50,000 men in the field, and perhaps she can, but their quality would be doubtful. The Mexican regular army consists of 16,783 infantry, 7,374 cavalry, 1,840 artillery and officers, medical corps, the staff and officers which swell the total to 31,194. The reserve will bring the peace effective up to 45,000 rank and file, and in the case of war the general reserve would swell the whole to 160,000 men, which would be made up of 131,000 infantry, 25,000 cavalry and 4,000 artillery. The infantry have been armed with Remingtons, but are being rearmed with Mondragon rifles, a Mexican invention said to be quite equal to the best American or European rifles. The cavalry is armed with Remington carbines, an effective weapon. The artillery is supplied with breech-loading cannon of the Bange pattern. In addition to these weapons Mexico has a vast supply of arms of different patterns which could be utilized in war and an enormous supply of ammunition. Mexico's navy amounts to but little, consisting of five war vessels, ironclad of an obsolete type, one schooner and the schoolship. But as Guatemala has no navy at all this slim force would be very effective against her.

There Will Be No War.

Mexico also has the advantage in means of transportation, having more railroads. She has her army well in hand and has, in fact, troops enough mobilized now to sweet over Guatemala. Neither Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister here, nor Mr. Arriaga, the Guatemalan minister, thinks war will result. Ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana, our minister to Mexico, who has been here conferring with Secretary Gresham and President Cleveland, and who is now on his return journey to Mexico, is of the opinion that there will be no war. They hope to see the matter settled by diplomatic means between the two countries, but if not that it will be settled by arbitration. In this connection it is worth while mentioning that Guatemala joined in the agreement between the American republics to employ arbitration instead of war to settle their disputes, but that Mexico is not a party to that agreement.

Minister Romero emphatically denies that his country has or ever had any intention or desire to enter upon a war of conquest against her southern neighbor or any of them. In this quarrel she simply stands on the original voluntary act of secession of Chiapas from the Spanish captaincy general of Guatemala and upon the treaty of 1882 with the elder Barrios. On the other hand there is a well-defined fear in Guatemala quarters that in the event of war and of Mexico's victory, of which there seems to be no room for doubt, she would absorb a large part if not all of Guatemala by way of indemnity. President Barrios himself is between two fires. If he goes to war he will probably be whipped; if he gives in to the demands of Mexico he will probably be overthrown and driven out of the country. All that Mexico would probably agree to submit to arbitration, if she consent to arbitrate at all, would be the amount of damages she is entitled to for the last raid of Guatemalan forces in the state of Chiapas. The main question she would refuse to submit in any event.

E. W. B.

A SENSATIONAL ARTICLE

In Which the Recent Hinkle Jury Was Condemned.

Richland, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—A recent editorial in The Richland Paper, published at this place, created a considerable sensation and there has been lively talk about it here. The editorial in question was based on the recent trial of Dr. Albert Hinkle, and was as follows:

"Once more old Georgia has come to the front with an open and bare-faced seduction of justice.

"The verdict of not guilty rendered in the case of Dr. A. B. Hinkle, charged with the murder of Dr. J. J. Worsham, of Americus, is nothing more nor nothing less than an outrage on the law and on society.

"The evidence in the case of the Elder Dr. Hinkle was enough to convict any man in the world of deliberately planned and devilishly executed assassination. From what the papers gave out a stronger case was made against the young man than against the old. How then the jury which tried the case could render such a verdict is a mystery, known only to their own consciences and to their God. It is beyond human understanding and only speculation can come in to find the reason.

"The Paper has sympathized to the fullest with the families of those interested in this matter. For the sake of the elegant little lady who is his wife, on account of his prattling child and the other dear and loved ones, The Paper is glad Albert Hinkle is free. But all the sentiment in the world can't do away with the cold, hard fact that there has been a most flagrant violation of the law and that one of the violators is to go scot free.

"No wonder lynchings occur! All the governors in christendom with the machinery of the law at their backs can't stop lynchings when juries render such verdicts as this.

"The jury which rendered that verdict has committed a greater crime than has Albert Hinkle, no matter how guilty he may be! Its members have licensed men to lay in wait and shoot down the first man who passes so far as they are concerned. They have openly defied the law and have gone far towards renderings courts and juries as useless expense. They have seduced justice.

"And now they should join in a general request that their names be forever left out of the jury boxes of a country whose only hope lies in the upholding of the law."

It is understood here that the jury that acquitted Hinkle are greatly incensed over the editorial, while on the other hand, men are found who endorse it. It any rate, it has created no little comment.

HIS FRIENDS CHARGE BLACKMAIL.

They Say That an Investigation Has Exonerated Rev. Oscar Haywood.

Huntsville, Ala., February 3.—(Special.)—The facts in the case of Rev. Oscar Haygood, some mention of which was made in a special from this place to The Constitution sent a few days ago, fully exonerate the gentleman who is pastor of the First Baptist church here. It will be remembered that charges were made concerning the conduct of Dr. Haygood at Morristown, where he formerly lived. A full examination into the matter by the most prominent people in Morristown has resulted in the most complete vindication. They have written to The Chattanooga Times, where the story first appeared, in which they say that the publications reflecting upon teh minister "contains just enough truth to make its divers falsehoods the more offensive and harmful." It then goes on to enumerate the falsehoods which it declares to be:

"That the well known barber saw the colored woman leave the Baptist church, followed in a short time by Mr. Haywood; that the well known barber saw any colored woman or any other kind of a woman leave the Baptist church; that Mr. Haywood was not at the church when the tonsorial artist claims to have seen the Burns woman near the church; that Mr. Haywood did not deny visiting the negro woman at her home to assist her in novel writing."

The Morristown card gives the truth of the affair in the following way:

"A few years ago a fellow named Kennedy came here and started a barber shop. At one time he was in the restaurant business with a negro named John Burns. John is still in that business and his wife, Charlotte Burns, is the woman named in the scandal. He is the man who started the false reports concerning Mr. Haywood.

"About the first of this month some of the members of the Baptist church and friends of Mr. Haywood heard that Kennedy was telling a scandalous story about the young minister. They went to the barber and he repeated the story, which was, in substance, as your correspondent gave it. He also said that he had written a warning letter to the woman, Charlotte Burns and that she had sent the letter to Mr. Haywood.

"An investigation was had, as stated, and Kennedy was summoned. He did not dare to repeat his story before the committee. He told there that he had seen the woman near the church late on the night of December 10, 1894, and caught and held her in his arms while he questioned her; that he did not see her leave the church; that he did not see Mr. Haywood or any other man about the church; that he did not suspect the purpose of the woman in being near the church late at night until he heard other stories and learned that his letter of warning to the woman had been sent to Mr. Haywood. However, he assumed the role of prosecutor before the investigating committee, and he and his friends, or Mr. Haywood's enemies, made a desperate effort to prove that Mr. Haywood had been guilty of illicit relations with the woman, Charlotte Burns. In this they failed completely. Mr. Haywood was able to prove by five irreproachable witnesses that he was at his boarding house while his accuser, the tonsorial artist, was holding in his arms a negro woman out in the night near the Baptist church, and that he did not leave the house at all during the night. He was also able to show his whereabouts during every night he stayed in Morristown. He denied on oath that he was ever in the woman's house and all there was in the story concerning the novel mentioned by your correspondent is that at one time the woman wrote him a note asking his advice about publishing something which she had written. He received anonymous letters during the last four or five months, threatening him with ruin and asking money. He did send money to one of his friends here to be used in paying the fare of Charlotte Burns to Chattanooga. He hoped to learn from her something about the anonymous letters. The woman herself denied all the charges on oath. She sent Kennedy's note to Mr. Haywood because it named him as the one seen with her at the Baptist church, and she asked him for an explanation.

"The investigating committee was composed of eight of the best men in Morristown. They made a thorough and searching investigation, giving the accusers every opportunity to bring forward witnesses, and after hearing all the evidence every member of the committee voted 'not guilty' and Rev. Oscar Haywood now holds a paper over their signatures completely exonerating him from all blame.

"There is great indignation among the best people of Morristown over the affair. That there has been a conspiracy to ruin Mr. Haywood can hardly be questioned. The beginning of it all was probably an attempt to blackmail him. Failing in this his ruin was attempted. The man Kennedy and his former negro partner, John Burns, do not stand in a very favorable light just now. The friends of the young minister have almost reached the point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and the instigators and perpetrators of the infamous outrage would not be safe a day if positive proof could be found against them."

Mayor Goodson, of Morristown, telegraphs The Times over his own name saying: "Rev. Oscar Haywood, under careful, sworn testimony, has been cleared beyond a shadow of doubt to my mind and to the satisfaction of the investigating committee."

To Purchase the Turnpike.

Huntsville, Ala. February 3.—(Special.)—At a regular session of the county commissioners court authority was granted for the purchase of the Madison Turnpike Company's property lying between this city and Whitesburg south and Meridianville north, aggregating fourteen miles. This makes every mile of turnpike in Madison free from toll charges and it has the greatest number of miles of graded roads of any county in the state.

The Madison Turnpike Company was organized in 1836, and until a few years ago, owned every turnpike leading into the city.

Its first president, J. H. Mastin, who died only a few weeks ago, still held that position at the time of his decease and his eldest son was elected at a called meeting of the stockholders a few days ago.

CINCINNATI'S COMMITTEE

Reaches Birmingham on Their Way to Montgomery.

Birmingham, Ala., February 3.—(Special.) The committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, composed of W. H. Doane, J. M. Kennedy, C. B. Burkam and H. L. Gorman arrived in the city this afternoon en route to Montgomery. They were met by the following committee from the Birmingham Commercial Club: Secretary N. F. Thompson, B. Steiner, Mr. Joseph, W. B. Leedy, Dr. Charles Whelan, W. C. Shackleford, H. H. Sinnige, Alex London, John London, George Wheelock, C. E. P. Smith and escorted to the Morris hotel, where a delightful lunch was served. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Steiner, Joseph Thompson and London and responded to by Mr. Doane on the part of the visitors. The committee from the club explained to the Cincinnati committee the full particulars of the railroad monopoly bill by which the Southern expected to gain control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Commercial interests between Cincinnati were discussed.

The committee left this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for Montgomery, where tomorrow morning they will present Cincinnai's protest against the vicious enactment.

The bill is now on the table, but will probably be taken up tomorrow.

Arrival at Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., February 3.—(Special.) The committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce reached here tonight and were taken in charge by Representative O'Brien. Dr. Charles Wheelan joined them at Birmingham and swelled the Birmingham delegation which is lobbying against the bill.

Griffin's Stand Pipe.

Birmingham, Ala., February 3.—(Special.) The Elmore iron works are at work on a large contract received from Griffin, Ga. It is for a stand pipe for the Griffin waterworks. The Elmore company will begin shipping tomorrow parts of the work and it will take about two months to put it all together. The stand pipe is to rest on steel girders seventy feet high. The pipe will be fifty feet high and thirty feet wide and will, when completed, contain over 200,000 pounds of steel.

They Separate.

Birmingham, Ala., February 3.—(Special.) The Birmingham Athletic Association, which has been run in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, has pulled out from the latter. From all that can be learned a split between the two organizations occurred, which resulted as stated.

GOLDSBORO MILLS TO RESUME.

Populists and Republicans Still Apart on the County Bill.

Raleigh, N. C., February 3.—(Special.)—The Goldsboro cotton mills, recently purchased, have been thoroughly equipped, and on the 15th instant will resume work, after a long shut down. The Wilmington cotton mills are putting in much additional machinery and doubling their power.

The populists and republicans are as far apart as ever on the county government bill, and their leaders say today it cannot possibly come before the legislature earlier than next week. The members of the committee are to remain until the fusionists agree on the bill. There is a current report that the legislature will meet next winter. It is argued no extra session can be held unless the governor calls it.

Rev. D. K. Bennett, Baptist, died suddenly at Wilmington today, aged sixty-five. He was a native of Brunswick county.

Notice is given today that the Bank of New Hanover will pay another 10 per cent dividend February 15th. This makes 20 per cent.

Frank Lapp was killed yesterday at a shooting match in Cabarrus county. His gun struck a log and the entire top of his head was blown off.

A committee of ladies from Asheville is here, and asks the legislature for $2,500 for the Home for Fallen Women there. The committee say $12,000 has already been privately expended on the home.

The fusionist candidates for all the county offices in Robeson have agreed to the compromise which the democrats have secured, and by which the democrats will retire October 1st.

At the Haw river cotton mills, early yesterday morning the electric light engine broke and the operatives threw the machinery out of gear. This set the great wheel to racing and it was torn to pieces. The damage is several thousand dollars.

The corner stone of the monument over the grave of L. E. Polk here will be laid next Thursday morning. Grand Master of Masons Moyer calls a convention of the grand lodge, which will lay the corner stone.

Marion Butler's populist organ here today endorses heartily the liquor license bill before the legislature, which permits the people to vote on whether liquor shall be sold or not. There is very strong support for the bill.

Palmer Pleaded Guilty.

Gainesville, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Silas V. Palmer, charged with the murder of R. A. Martin while attempting to arrest him in this county on the 26th day of August, 1893, pleaded guilty yesterday to involuntary manslaughter in the commission of a lawful act without due caution and circumvention. His honor, Judge Kimsey, imposed a fine of $500 and all cost.

Coffee Was Released.

Gainesville, February 3.—(Special.)—Joel Coffee is a free man. The grand jury having failed to find a bill of indictment against him for the offense of arson, his honor yesterday afternoon allowed an order taken that he be immediately discharged from custody and the jail of Hall county.

Elbert's Registrars.

Elberton, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Judge Seaborn Reese has appointed C. M. Seymour, R. M. Heard, democrats, and H. G. Adams, populist, registrars for Elbert. A most excellent appointment, and one that will give satisfaction, no doubt, to both political parties.

Bible Institute.

Cumming, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The Bible institute, now in session here, has brought together a number of prominent Georgia Baptists, among them Rev. Scarboro, Rev. Wynn, Rev. Vaughn and Rev. Carter. Drs. Gibson and Gambrell will be present before the institute closes

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Is a good thing when she votes on the kind of clothes her husband should buy, and the best time to buy them) Ask your wife (provided you have one. whether it is cheaper to buy one of our late style Overcoats now at cost or wait till next fall and pay a profit. Be sure and ask her advice.

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FUNERAL NOTICE.

McARTHOR—The relatives and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. McArthor and family are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. T. W. McArthor at Trinity church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

COURTNEY IS DEAD.

The Man Who Was Injured on the Railroad Dies at the Hospital.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Henry Courtney, the man who was struck by the passenger train of the Seaboard Air-Line Saturday night, died from his injuries without regaining consciousness.

His body was badly mutilated, and it was known when he was first carried to the hospital that the probabilities for his recovery were bare. The fatal blow rendered him unconscious, and after the accident he never spoke.

Courtney came to Atlanta from Nashville some months ago to engage in the plasterer's trade. He lived with his wife and two children on Curran street. At the time of his death his sister had called at the hospital and her grief was pitiful.

Lou Lowry, his companion, who was also killed, was turned over to the undertakers yesterday morning. Her friends will attend to the burial.

There is no doubt but that the pair were killed by the passenger train of the Seaboard Air-Line backing out to the yards. It had just passed before their mangled bodies were found.

Coroner Paden called at the hospital yesterday afternoon, and will arrange for an inquest this morning.

DIED FROM LOCKJAW.

The Horrible Death of a Little Negro Yesterday at the Hospital.

Henry Hanson, a small negro boy, was found near the old East Tennessee warehouse yesterday in a dying condition. He was carried to the hospital where it was found that he was suffering from lockjaw produced by disease in his right foot.

Nothing could be done for his relief. Convulsion followed convulsion until the afternoon when he died in terrible agony.

LOCAL GOSSIP.

—Charlotte Slaton, an old negro woman, who kept a blind tiger in the rear of her house near Decatur street, was arrested by the detectives yesterday. A quantity of whisky was found.

—George Brown, who is thought to be an escaped convict, was captured yesterday by Sergeant Osburn and Patrolman Walton. The negro denies that he is an escape, but the officers say that there is a reward for his capture, and will commeunicate with the camp at Dade county today.

—In the house of Bob Richardson, an old negro, on Peters street, Officers Langford, Stallings, Mitchell and Abbott arrested nine gamblers yesterday morning. In the afternoon Sergeant Jennings and his men caught five more. It was a bad day for gamblers, and the station house was jammed with them last night.

—A small negro, who has been in the habit of grabbing oranges from Dago stands, was caught by Patrolman Turner and Wallace. All the Italians in the city have suffered from his raids.

—Harry Hill, colored, who is supposed to be wanted in Griffin, was arrested yesterday by Officers Hamilton and Jolly. The negro will be carried to Spalding this morning.

—Joe Crow, a young man who says that he got behind on his board bill, was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling. He boarded at 14 Waddel street, and says that because he was unable to pay up his board the warrant followed.

—Chief Connolly received yesterday a telegram from the mother of Ed Kaufman, a young boy who was formerly connected with a circus as contortionist but who is now stranded by the wayside, asking him to deliver her son the money which she sent for him to come home on. The boy has been about police headquarters for several days, but could not be found yesterday afternoon.

—Pearl Bayne, the nineteen-year-old youth, who was arrested last week on a charge of appropriating some billiard balls at the Bonanza saloon, has been released. It transpired that Bayne was arrested under the apprehension that he was another boy, but when his identity was established he was turned loose.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Nashville, Tenn., February 3.—(Special.) Judge Nathaniel Baxter was taken suddenly ill at an early hour this morning and died before his wife reached his bedside. Judge Baxter was eighty-two years of age, having been born in Cheatham county November 13, 1812. Judge Baxter fought in the Seminole war, was district attorney general in 1841; was circuit judge from 1852 to the breaking out of the civil war, when he and four of his sons entered the confederate army. He was again elected circuit judge in 1870 and served eight years. Judge Baxter was clerk of the supreme court from 1885 to 1891, when he voluntarily retired. Judge Baxter was the father of Hon. Ed Baxter, attorney for the Louisville and Nashville; Nat Baxter, Jr., and Jere Baxter.

Charleston, S. C., February 3.—The remains of the late M. Kelly, who died suddenly here on Wednesday night last, were sent to Jersey City today for interment. They were accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. Mooney, vicar general of the diocese of New York; the Rev. Terrance F. Kelly, a brother of the deceased. The funeral will be held in Jersey City at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday next.

Cuthbert, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Mr. E. B. Saunders, one of the oldest and most substantial farmers of this, Randolph, county, died at his home in the fifth district, Thursday night. Mr. Saunders had been in declining health for some months, but the attack that caused his death was of short duration.

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ATLANTA, GA., February 4, 1895.

Cotton and Silver.

Under this heading The Valdosta Times, which is engaged in trying to prove that John Sherman's financial views are democratic because they happen to be held by a man elected to the presidency by the democratic voters of the country, makes the following remarks:

> The Atlanta Constitution strives in every issue to convince the cotton planters that the low price of cotton is caused by the failure of the United States government to declare that 50 cents' worth of silver is equal to 100 cents' worth of gold. In the same issues of the paper Mexico's experiment is held up as a shining example.
>
> Mexico has the silver standard. It takes two of her silver dollars to buy one of gold. Mexico plants cotton and is beginning to export it. Will The Constitution tell its readers whether the Mexican farmer gets any more for his cotton in Liverpool than the Georgia farmer? If he does not (the grade being the same), how will a silver standard in the United States enable the Georgia farmer to get more?
>
> A plain, truthful answer will knock out all the flubdub about cotton and silver. But The Constitution has not the candor to meet the issue squarely. It does not suit its purposes. It will fill a column with buncombe and indirection and when pressed into a corner it will digress to unparliamentary things.

The Valdosta Times is right in saying that "a plain, truthful answer will knock out all the flubdub about cotton and silver"—all the flubdub that the gold monometallists have ever invented.

We have no idea that the Mexican farmers are exporting cotton to any great extent. If they are they get in Liverpool, grade for grade, precisely the same amount in gold that the Georgia farmers get for their cotton. But the gold that the Mexican gets is changed into silver, and in that shape, prices and business in Mexico being at a level of prosperity, probably represents a small profit for the Mexican farmer.

As the Mexican farmer receives no more in gold for his cotton than the southern farmer, The Valdosta Times desires to know how "a silver standard in the United States will enable the Georgia farmer to get more."

In the simplest way imaginable—by the inevitable and infallible operation of the law of demand and supply, exerted in the largest way, and by the most powerful methods conceivable—the continuous and inexhaustible demand for silver for money purposes at the open mints.

This demand will be made instantaneously effective by reason of the preponderating influence which the products of this country have on the commerce of Europe and of the world. We presume The Valdosta Times needs no argument to convince it that silver bullion would be worth $1.29 an ounce in gold in this country if our mints were open to free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. When the Sherman law was pending, and before the world knew whether congress would vote for free coinage or for silver purchases, silver sold for $1.20 an ounce and hovered around that value for some weeks. Gold showed no disposition to disappear at that time, and there was no disturbance. An increase in price of only 9 cents would have brought the price of bullion silver to the coinage ratio in 1890. Does The Valdosta Times really believe that free coinage in 1890 would not have added 9 cents to the value of an ounce of silver?

The contention of those who are opposed to the free coinage of silver is that while the demand for silver in this country would increase the value of the bullion here, it would have no effect on the value of bullion in Europe, and they point to the case of Mexico as a proof of their statement. If the United States had no more influence on the commerce of the world than Mexico, or than the silver using countries of South America and the east, their argument would be in the nature of a self-evident fact. But this whole business is a matter of trade and commerce—international exchanges.

The people of the United States produce commodities that Europe is compelled to have. It is to Europe's interest to get these commodities as cheaply as possible, and it is for this reason that Europe has placed its influence behind the single gold standard, which makes the money owner richer and the commodity producer poorer. It is for this reason that The Constitution is in favor of the free coinage of silver.

With these commodities—cotton and wheat—which Europe must have at any cost, does The Valdosta Times believe that any holder of bullion silver in Europe or any part of the world would sell it at a less price than its equivalent in American cotton and wheat? With our mints open to free coinage, the equivalent of an ounce of silver in cotton or wheat would be the amount that $1.29 in gold would buy in Chicago or New York. Consequently the value of an ounce of silver bullion in the world's markets would be $1.29, less the cost of transportation to our mints.

This is why we say that the free coinage of silver would restore prosperity to the people and increase the value of our commodities. The contention that it would drive out our gold ought to have no weight whatever, for our gold is going out by the force of circumstances, and in response to the increasing demand for it in Europe. The only way the treasury can maintain its reserve is to pay the terrible premium that is involved in saddling a fresh burden of debt on the people every few weeks.

We do not know whether The Valdosta Times understands all that is involved in the tremendous sacrifices the business men and producers of this country have been called on to make during the past twenty years. Otherwise we believe it would turn with horror from the policy of infamy that has wrecked the prosperity of the country and is robbing the people.

We have been called on to sacrifice thousands of millions of dollars to the goldolators of Europe, in the falling prices of our crops and the shrinking values of our property; but even that is not enough. In order to further cheapen our products for the benefit of Great Britain, we are called on to saddle ourselves with an immense public debt in time of peace. Does The Valdosta Times think that any man or any party can survive and sustain the infamy of such a policy? If it does, it is unacquainted with the people.

Do We Need More Soldiers?

It is to be regretted that in a democratic congress a bill has been reported from a committee for an increase of the regular army from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

For years we have found 25,000 men amply sufficient, even during reconstruction days, and at a time when our Indian troubles were at their worst. We do not believe that we need more soldiers now. Every state has a militia that can be called into service when needed, and better than this is the civic resource in the shape of the police and the sheriff's posse.

During the recent strike in Brooklyn there was really no good reason for calling out the troops. If the civil authorities had acted promptly they could have maintained peace and order. In this country we do not need bayonets on every occasion when there is a slight manifestation of popular discontent. Our people are naturally law-abiding, and they respect the officers of the law and their symbols of authority.

With the average American mob a policeman's club has a better effect than a bayonet. The former is respected, while the latter is resented. When we need more soldiers we shall advocate a bill similar to the one now pending in the house, but we cannot see why we should have more troops now. We are at peace with the outside world, and we do not need bullets in a country governed by ballots.

Dr. Parkhurst in Literature.

Not long since, when Dr. Parkhurst entered upon his work of reform, he was the target at which many reputable newspapers aimed their shafts of ridicule. It was all up-hill work with him and where he was not laughed at he was bitterly denounced. Now that he has triumphed, he has received universal commendation, and he is today one of the best known and most sincerely admired men in the country.

A curious feature of his popularity crops out in the offers that are made him by magizines and other leading publications to contribute to their columns. It is said that hundreds of these offers are received daily, and it has become impossible for him even to answer all of them.

Dr. Parkhurst is a talented writer, it is true; but not for his talent—which was known before—is he wanted by these magazines, but for the advertising which his name has achieved, which, it is hoped, will contribute to the trade of the journals for which he writes. They want Dr. Parkhurst's work because the doctor has captured the country, and his name to an article is a guarantee that the public will buy the publication in which the article appears.

Sharp fellows, these magazine editors! They do not affect what is called "newspaper literature," but you must still climb to their pages through the advertising your work has received in the newspapers, and as a rule, they will have none of you unless you are well advertised.

But we are pleased, for all that, with the prospect of reading Dr. Parkhurst in the magazines. We think he can do some good there; perhaps he will freshen them up a little—mayhap weed out some of the type-written poems that amble to the same tune, on the same old macadamized road, and give us the genuine article occasionally. Meanwhile, we wish Dr. Parkhurst much joy, and health and happiness—even in the magazines.

Mr. Heidelbach explains in The Forum why gold goes out, and Mr. Ickelheimer gives a practical exhibition of how it is done.

He went to see Mr. Tom Reed saunter lazily into the slaughter house of an extra session. He will then know what it is for the republicans to have a divided house.

The average eastern editor seems to have neither knowledge of nor convictions on, the financial question. Whatever policy the banks advocate he will take hold of and support provided the banks will furnish the arguments. These are frequently paltry enough, but the average eastern editor accepts them unhesitatingly. He seems never to think that the people have a large interest in the matter.

We ask The Springfield Republican to inform us when the "national credit" was tied to gold. What government obligation is payable in gold? When our contemporary speaks of the national credit it must bear in mind that there is something to be said for those who are called on to foot the bill.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Boston is no longer the center of literary activity in this country. The death of Dr. Holmes left the hub almost barren of writers of national fame—especially in the realms of poetry and fiction. Field and Riley in the west, Stedman, Howells, Eggleston, Stoddard, Boyesen and others in New York, Charles Dudley Warner in Hartford, Mark Twain in several places at once, Lew Wallace in the country at large, Bret Harte in England, Marion Crawford generally on the continent and Julian Hawthorne in Jamaica leave Thomas Bailey Aldrich almost wholly alone in upholding Boston's fame.

Paul Jones, who started from Boston a few months ago to travel around the world, with no clothes nor money, and make $5,000 on the way, has got as far as Portland, Ore., on the way back. He is due in Boston on February 12th, to win his wager, and made nearly the requisite sum of money.

"The Hartford Times prints a letter from Lady Louisa Tighe, dated Woodstock, Ireland, to a gentleman of Windsor Locks, Conn., acknowledging the receipt from him of a newspaper paragraph about the ball at Brussels on the eve of Waterloo, at which she was present. Lady Tighe is a daughter of the duke of Richmond, who gave the ball, and is in her ninety-second year. She writes of her parents: There were six of their sons serving their country in the army and one in the navy. They also reared seven daughters. Two only are now living, Lady Louisa Tighe and her youngest sister, Lady Sophia Cecil. The young girls were all sent to the hospitals at Brussels, to carry lint, and the duchess sent more comforts to the wounded through the sisters of charity."

THE MESSAGE IN GEORGIA.

Sparta Ishmaelite: The mighty message was given to congress and the country, Monday, but it was not of a sort to justify, on the part of the aforesaid correspondents, the claim of fulfillment of their roseate predictions. It threw no light on any dark place, and it pointed no way out of the appalling financial besetments. On the contrary, it intensified the darkness and added increased difficulties to the situation by raising a long, loud, mournful howl for gold bonds. It proposes no reversal of the infamous policy which has brought the country into so desperate a condition. It proposes to get out of the quicksands, not by being landed on the firm ground of bimetallism, but by going to the bottom of the slough and crawling out on the other side. And in order to facilitate the sinking process, it proposes to heap upon the patient backs of an already debt-ridden people the additional burden of half a billion of bond indebtedness!

Danielsville Monitor: In The Monitor's judgment, Mr. Cleveland disregards the voice of the people and is playing second fiddle to the national banks. Bonds increase our gold paying debt and give no relief to the people. The silver is on hand, and if paid out equally with gold the drain on the treasury would cease. The country is clamoring for the recognition of silver, and Mr. Cleveland should heed the call.

Montezuma Record: It is a paper that comports with every demand of the money shylocks of Wall street. It is a gold message in every sense of the word with not a vestige of democracy in a single sentence. It shows his determination to maintain, regardless of consequences, his policy already outlined in previous messages. Silver is given another blow, but it is to be hoped that it will be warded, for if not it will be forever relegated as a money metal.

Athens Banner: The policy that Cleveland has adopted and which he chooses to call the policy of the government, does not appear to be either beneficial to the people who elected him, or of much credit to his integrity and fitness for office.

Jonesboro Enterprise: The emergency message transmitted to congress by President Cleveland contains but little comfort for the real sufferers, from the almost universal financial distress now extant.

GENERAL GEORGIA COMMENT.

Augusta News: If Governor Atkinson wishes to please both the populists and the democrats in this matter of ordering a new congressional election in the tenth district, he should not insist upon the contest taking place until midsummer. There are many reasons why we do not want an election to occur in the very near future. The greatest of these is this, that too much valuable time has already been wasted in such matters, and the farmers can ill afford to be diverted from their planting interests just after April. There will not, probably, be any urgent necessity for calling this election before midsummer, and as all parties seem to agree that it would be best at that time we feel that Governor Atkinson will see the wisdom of delaying the matter a month or two. Nothing can possibly be gained by either side, politically speaking; but, when it comes down to business it means a great deal to the planters when they are interrupted in the very midst of their busiest season.

Cleveland Progress: The new election law is going to prove itself a good thing. All this pulling and hauling of the floating vote will be done away with, as the majority of these "floaters" are disqualified for one reason or another. There will be less whisky used than formerly, as there will be few who can vote, that can be influenced by a drink of whisky. Money will, of course, be almost an unknown factor in the elections, as only the better class of citizens have registered, to whom it would be an insult to offer money or any other consideration. Georgia has taken a vaulting leap toward purity in elections, in the enactment of this law.

THE GOLD BOND BUSINESS.

Sparta Ishmaelite: President Cleveland evidently considers himself the greatest of living financiers. He looks upon his judgment as infallible. When he decides that a question should turn this way or that way, he cannot understand why there should be further argument. If congress and the country should not agree with him in the opinion that the only way out of the financial embarrassments in which the country finds itself is to saddle the people with an additional debt of five hundred million gold bonds, why so much the worse for the intelligence and the patriotism of congress and the country. That is one secret of the impossibility of agreement on a measure of financial relief between the legislative and executive departments. The egotism and the self-sufficiency of a very little man in a very big office stand as a barrier to real relief.

LaGrange Graphic: Messrs. Cleveland, Carlisle & Co.—Gentlemen: As it seems you are perplexed and in the brush about the sort of financial scheme to submit, and in view of the fact that you can't keep gold in the treasury under your plan, let me as one of your constituents, submit this system: Open the mint to the free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold, issue non-interest-bearing greenbacks in lieu of bonds, and should your Wall street friends come with the treasury notes and ask that they be redeemed in gold say to them, gentlemen, your notes are payable in coin and it's more convenient just now to redeem them in silver.

Albany Herald: And where do the people come in under this process? They don't come in—they are simply not in it at all. It is an anomalous financial condition indeed, when the government with a surplus in its treasury is forced to borrow, and it would seem that the representatives of the people would recognize the fact that a financial system under which such a state of affairs is possible must be radically wrong.

Moran's Mexican Letters.

From The Cleveland, Ga., Progress.

P. J. Moran's letters from Mexico are teeming with interest for every reader of The Constitution. Especially so are they to us, to whom the scenes he describes so truthfully, and the condition he portrays, are familiar. A few years ago when we were yet untrammeled and free from the cares of a country editor's desk, we wandered over part of the same ground, and in reading these letters we live over the old life again—full of bright colors, quaint scenes, and the scent of ever-blooming roses.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

When the Ship Went Down.

The ship was sinking in the foam,
  Dashed by the headlong wave;
The passengers—they thought of home,
  And then, a watery grave.

And mothers to their bosoms clasped
  Their little ones, in dread,
While the great sea's mad billows grasped
  And with their offspring fled.

"No hope upon the ocean wide!
  Captain, we look to you!"
And, as they drowned, the captain cried:
  "Thank heaven, we've saved the crew!"

A Georgia editor, being rated by his subscribers for his failure to publish the president's message, replies as follows: "The opportunity is now lost, but we'll have another in a few days, when we promise to give the whole of it."

An Important Point.

"Started the new paper yet?"

"No; can't find out definitely who's going to run for sheriff."

Mrs. Grant has received a cordial welcome wherever she has been in the south. The war continues to be over.

From Hardpan Settlement.

"Will your town be represented at the Atlanta exposition?"

"I reckon so. I hearn the mayor say he wuz a-goin', if he got pay fer his cow what the railroad killed!"

This is a great country—down this way. Some of the folks up north haven't seen the sun in a month, whereas, we had three sunny days last January.

Bring on Your Gold!

The gold mines here in Georgy,
  They're worked from spring to fall;
"Root hog, or die,"
Is still the cry,
  Fer the gover'ment wants it all!

The mills should hurry up if they are coming to the cotton, for if the cotton continues going down, it will soon be out of sight.

Look Out, Congress!

"The president has asked for a telegraph blank."

"Just as I thought—another message!"

For the first time, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, succeeded in making himself Heard in the house the other day.

As in the Elbe's Case.

The ship was sinking. Slowly filed
  Three hundred passengers in view;
"Captain!" they cried, in accents wild:
  "If we must perish, save the crew!"

We have received several poems on the "Old Red Hills of Georgia." It is evident that the authors of them never climbed those hills in rubber boots and rainy weather.

Look Ahead!

Don't growl because the sun is hid,
  And the weather's out of tune;
Don't sigh and bawl, for you'll have all
  The sun you want next June!

The Chicago Record has an editorial on the "hog and hominy" campaign in Georgia, and the talented writer thereof threatens to come down and slice a hoecake with us. Georgia hoecake goes a long way—even as far as Chicago.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Waynesboro Citizen: The resignation of Miss Millie Rutherford, the long-time principal of the Lucy Cobb institute, will be generally regretted throughout Georgia, and, we may say, the south. Her administrative ability, the love she inspired in the students and her great efficiency as an instructor of young ladies have rendered her famous everywhere, and her loss to the institution will create a void hard to fill.

Ringgold New South: Georgia's new school commissioner will revolutionize the public school system. He is the man that the public has needed in that position for years. Commissioner Glenn's capable administration will place Georgia at the head of the educational column in the south.

Cleveland Progress: Ex-Governor W. J. Northen has assumed the management of The Southern Cultivator, published at Atlanta. Mr. Northen is doing a grand work for the state, and his plans for our industrial development will undoubtedly meet with success that always attends his earnest effort.

Spring Place Jimplecute. Whatever congress may do, the people of the seventh district of Georgia know that John W. Maddox is standing squarely by his pledges and doing his best to carry out the wishes of his country.

Alpharetta Free Pres: Governor Atkinson is making Georgia one of the best chief executives we have had since the war. He is honest, able and watchful. His appointments have been made with the sole view of getting good men in office.

SOME STATE STORIES.

Mr. S. D. Ravenel, of Cordele, has many old and valuable relics, among them a file of old newspapers. The oldest of the newspapers was published in 1768, nine years before the declaration of independence and fifteen years before the United States government had become a distinct nation. It was called The South Carolina Gazette and County Journal, "containing the freshest advices," as emblazoned below the heading, "both foreign and domestic." There appears to have been some enterprising business men then, as now. Nearly the entire paper, which was a three-column folio, was filled with advertisements. The other papers were published respectively in 1775, 1777, 1819 and 1862. They are all excellent indices of the times when they were published. An interesting feature of the advertising columns in the earlier papers was the advertisement of lotteries. There seems to have been scores of them and the drawings must have been quite popular, judging by the number advertised. There were also numerous advertisements of slaves for sale and to be bought and rewards were offered for the capture of runaway slaves. Mr. Ravenel has a letter written to one of his family antecedents in 1762. It was addressed on the outside, that being before the days of envelopes, to "Mr. David DeLafons, in St. John's Town, South Carolina," and was mailed in London. The letter is in an excellent state of preservation, the ink and paper evidently being of a very fine quality.

Cobb county claims a second George Washington in direct line of succession. This juvenile "pater patria," who is in his seventh year, was carrying an ax where needed the other day, and seeing a nice cherry tree by the path that had been trimmed for future beauty and usefulness, could not resist the temptation to try the quality of his implement on said tree, chopping it half down. When questioned about it later he straightened up like a young field marshal and answered, "I'm the one that done it."

There has been a good deal of criticism on the recent result of the Hinkle murder trial in Americus—much of it being adverse to the jury that acquitted Albert Hinkle. Commenting on this The Macon County Citizen says:

> "The Hinkles, on the day that those fatal shots were fired, were rich. They not only had a comfortable home in Americus, surrounded by many friends and stowed with enough of this world's goods to keep their families above want for the balance of life, but they were then enjoying a large and lucrative practice. Behold them today! fortune swept away by attorneys' fees and other expenses incident to such a trial, friends estranged, practice gone, Dr. J. B. Hinkle, the father and head of the family, convicted of murder and now filling a suicide's grave, sought to escape the penalty imposed by the courts for this killing, and Dr. Albert Hinkle, broken in health by more than two years' close imprisonment, barely escapes with his life, to return, almost penniless, to a sad and broken home. How could the law have been more stringently enforced than it was in the case of Dr. J. B. Hinkle, when it imposed a penalty that to him was worse than death itself? Look upon the emaciated form of Dr. Albert Hinkle, contemplate the shattered hopes and blighted life that have been spared to him by the verdict of that jury and then point us if you can to the slightest ray of hope or encouragement that the results of this great trial can possible offer to any sane man to take human life."

TRUTHS OF DEMOCRACY.

Expressed in the Writings of Thomas Jefferson.

From The New York Sun.

Taste cannot be controlled by law.

A respectable minority is useful as censors.

The execution oft he laws is more important than the making of them.

Is uniformity of opinion desirable? No more than of face and stature.

Science is more important in a republican government than in any otner.

We often repent of what we have said, but never of that which we have not said.

Stable ownership is the gift of social law, and is given late in the progress of society.

Laws and institutions must go hand and hand with the progress of the human mind.

Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread.

The whole body of the nation is the sovereign legislative, executive and judiciary power for itself.

It is better to keep the wolf out of the fold than to trust to drawing his teeth and claws after he has entered.

I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.

Education is the only sure foundation that can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness.

Never suppose that in any possible situation or under any circumstances it is best for you to do a dishonorable thing.

It is not by the consolidation or concentration of powers, but by their distribution, that good government is effected.

It is a fatal heresy to suppose either that our state governments are superior to the federal or the federal to the state.

The press is the best instrument for enlightening the mind of man and improving him as a rational, moral and social being.

This formidable censor of the public functionaries, by arraigning them at the tribunal of public opinion, produces reform peaceably, which must otherwise be done by revolution.

Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.

Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has ever furnished an example.

A representative government, made responsible at short periods of election, produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind.

I have but one system of ethics for man and for nation: to be faithful to all engagements under all circumstances.

WAY DOWN SOUTH.

Buena Vista Patriot: The wild geese of the north know when to wend their way south, and the New England cotton men have more sense than geese. Every gale that sweeps from the north brings tidings of the southwerd flight of the cotton mills.

Tifton Gazette: Outside help is very nice and acceptable, but a failure to get any should not be allowed to check the wheels of progress and prosperity. "The gods help those who help themselves," and the south should work out her own salvation with energy and independence.

Albany Herald: It seems that every town of any size in Georgia is pulling for a cotton factory. The factories are coming, but it is hard to say where they will stop.

Albany Herald: The people of Americus have started out right to have a cotton factory in their town. They propose to build it themselves.

Thomasville Times: We should like to see the state of Georgia dotted over with these and other manufacturing establishments. And the day is coming.

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

The Waycross Air-Line railroad is being extended into Coffee county in the direction of Douglas.

The new Coffee county officials have received their commissions, and been regularly installed into their various offices.

The revenue officers seem to be determined to break up the illicit making and selling of whisky in Coffee county.

Jesse Paulk has received his commission for a second term as sheriff of Irwin county. He has appointed D. J. Branch as his deputy.

There are twenty-three prisoners in the Brooks county jail charged with felonies. A special term of superior court will be held this month to clear that jail.

Captain Jack Fletcher has the contract to build a bridge across Alapaha river at the site of the present floating bridge. He is also building for himself a handsome residence near Ocala. Improvement is the watchword in old Irwin county.

The Irwin County News says that recently some unprincipled creature entered the stables of Mr. W. B. Fussell, of Crisp, and put a lot of corn and potash mixed in the feed troughs and one of the best mules in the country was killed and three others badly injured.

THE EXPOSITION.

Henderson Gold Leaf: It is to be hoped that North Carolina will have a full, comprehensive and altogether creditable exhibit at the Atlanta exposition next fall. An exhibition of the state's industries and resources—the products of the field, mines, mills, factories, workshops, timbers, marbles, building stones, etc.—such as was made at the world's fair, cannot fail to be productive of great good in attracting attention in this direction and inducing capital and a desirable class of homeseekers. Governor Carr takes this view of the matter, and in his message to the legislature urges action along this line. And again, Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, in his recent message to the legislature of that state, bears testimony to the good results that flow from advertising. Arkansas made a very creditable exhibit of her resources at the world's fair, and since that great exposition closed more than $2,000,000 has been brought into the northern portion of the state as the result of her expenditure in the direction of intensive advertising. The taxes collected from this new capital will, it is said, repay the state within two years for all that she appropriated to have an exhibit of her resources made at Chicago. What is said of Arkansas will apply with equal force to North Carolina. Let us have a good exhibit at the Atlanta exposition.

Thomasville Times: The great Atlanta exposition grows. It will be to the south what the Chicago exposition was to the United States.

The Whites Will Rule.

From The New York Tribune.

The cry is the bugaboo of demagogues. Nobody wants to see negro domination—least of all the thoughtful people of the north, who have had the experience of being governed by the most ignorant classes of the community. So long as the whites stood in a solid mass against them, and the suppression of their votes was the one question at issue, antagonism was inevitable. With party lines drawn through instead of between the races, the negro ceases to be a disturbing element. He will cast his vote and have it counted if he is legally entitled to do so, because the leaders of both parties want his aid. If he is too ignorant or otherwise disqualified, he will lose his vote according to laws which apply as well to his ignorant white neighbors. Whichever party wins, the whites will rule—and rule legally and justly—as they ought to do; for their intelligence makes them the natural leaders. Two white parties dividing on questions of national policy and economies will take the negro question out of politics, because they will make the negro vote only an incident in their contests. This will be best for the negro, for the whites of the south and for the whole nation.

THE WISH OF A DYING MAN.

A Short Story of the Civil War Told by an Old Soldier.

From The New York Sun.

"Here was a battle going on," said an old soldier; "nothing very heroic about it not anything very tremendous, except that more or less men were getting killed and wounded all the time. Patches of woods with open spaces intervening, the line stretched along the edge of the woods and across the open spaces. Along in front an open space and on the other side of that the confederates in woods like ourselves, where there were woods, but in light earthworks and rifle pits between. That was their position, and we had advanced toward it as a part of some general movement, and our business was to stay there and keep the troops in front engaged.

"Veteran troops, ours were, except for such recruits as were scattered among us and except for a few enthusiastic men that liked to shout, using ammunition sparingly and not shooting much unless they thought they had some sort of chance for hitting something. Thoughtless sometimes about themselves, but pretty careful generally, and protecting themselves as much as they could. But even with that and with the fighting slow, we managed in the course of the day to lose a pretty good lot of men.

"Here, now, was a man in my regiment shot through the body. He crawled away toward the rear. I don't know why he wasn't picked up by the hospital men, but he wasn't. Just back of that part of the line where our regiment was stationed was a little farmhouse. In front of this house was one tree; it wasn't a very big tree, and I don't remember what kind of tree it was, but I remember that two of its roots ran away from the trunk a little above ground for four or five feet, and between these roots there was a little hollow, just a little sort of a depression in the ground. The front yard was, maybe, eight or ten rods back from the line; that is, it might have been that much back to the tree. The man crawled along slowly until he came to the tree, and he crept partly into that little depression; I suppose it looked sort of inviting; it was a place; it wasn't just out-doors, but was a sort of place by itself, and the tree gave it a kind of companionship, too. He crept partly into the little hollow and then stopped and raised himself up so that he was half sitting up, propped up on one arm and hand, and he sat up in that way and looked at the brigade commander, who was standing in the yard. The brigade commander had been the colonel of the wounded man's regiment, and he knew every man in it; he knew this man, and, of course, every man in the regiment knew the colonel—the general, he was now—and from knowing him so long and so well the men had all come to rely on him and to look to him.

"Red was creeping out around the wounded man now, and staining the little hollow as he sat there, propped up on his arm looking at the general. There was a sort of wistful look on his face, as though he thought the general could help him, and the general looked down on him very soberly; in fact, with a very great pity. Just a few feet away, more or less, men were being killed and wounded all the time, but that was going on in an orderly, business fashion. This man was just dying, just simly dying by himself, and you could see his life fade as you looked at him, and you could see the red stain spreading in the little hollow, and making scallops here and there, where it ran up into little shallow gulfs and bays, making off from the main depression.

"He was getting weaker and weaker, and was going fast, but all the time looking up at the general with that look on his face.

"'If I could only have one more shot!' he said. You see, he wasn't thinking of home or friends. He was thinking of the battle; his last wish was for one more shot; and a second later he collapsed and fell dead."

HOMELY PETS FOR LADIES.

Bulldogs Coming Into Favor—One of the Ugly Brutes Worth $1,750.

There has been recently some adverse English comment on the American taste in bulldogs. It is estimated that it is a feature of anglomania and not to be compared with the genuine English love for the ugliest of its kind. The American loves bulldogs as he loves hothouse flowers. He buys only champions. Yet without his usual acuteness he buys the champion only when he is going down hill. The one instance known to The New York Commercial of when he really knew a good thing is that of the Bedgebury Lion. For this dog there is an English authority that its owner was offered $1,750 by a New Yorker at nine months old. The offer was refused. The dog afterward came to this country for £100.

Britomartis also came to this country, the price being $600. His lordship, a descendant of Dom Pedro, the most aristocratic of all bulldogs, is also in the United States. Dom Pedro is thirteen years old, and it seems that the average age of a bulldog is only ten years.

The bulldog in England is, after all, an exotic. He is an arrangement of "man and providence." This is admitted. The coster's delight and the docker's darling was a very different beast twenty years ago. The bulldog's nose has been gradually retired until it is scarcely more than an amusing suggestion. His under jaw has been brought up and assumed the prominence that really belongs to the nose. Philanthropic people have commented from time to time on the propriety of interposing on the part of the nose. It is said, and not without reason, that the nose is a sort of purchase point in seizing hold, and, moreover, that the upper jaw being forcibly retired in the effacement of the nose the lower jaw is not properly supported in its business of holding on.

The bulldog was once intended by nature for a useful life. He is now a creature of luxury, a ladies' pet.

Rural Liars.

From The New York Weekly.

Old Inhabitant (loafing at Cross Roads grocery)—Talkin' about crop failures, I remember a time when people had to eat up all the farm stock and then live on the fodder wot they had saved fer the cattle.

Older Inhabitant—Huh! That's nothin'. Why, I recollect the time when provisions got so scarce that the starvin' farmers hed to go out an' shoot an amatoor sportsman fer dinner, an' then cook him with the wood form the "No Trespasss" signs.

How He Got It.

From The New York Weekly.

De Bore—How did you catch your cold?

De Bristle—You know colds are contagious?

"Yes."

"Well, I caught it asking other people how they caught their colds."

They Don't Read the Papers.

From The New York Weekly.

St. Peter—You can't come in.

Millionaire—Wha-at? You just send for the daily papers, and read the reports of the funeral sermon that Rev. Softile preached over me.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

"Wanted—A new artesian well."

This advertisement appeared in The Constitution last week and was inserted by a progressive Georgia town. A thrifty citizen suggests that it would have been a fine piece of municipal economy for Atlanta to have saved her old artesian well and supplied the present demand. This recalls the proposition of an Atlanta man who wanted to buy the well about the time it was being closed up and saw it up into postholes.

A great many people are inclined to credit the falling in of the foundations of the Broad street bridge to providence.

Somebody is mistaken.

The suffragists say women should vote.

Bob Ingersoll says that the Bible is a wicked book.

Dr. Hawthorne disputes both of these propositions.

An attempt will be made this morning to prove that three of our detectives are utterly bad.

They will try to prove the opposite.

Some people say that the Alabama street bridge should not be built until next year.

Others say it would be an outrage to postpone it so long.

Some people say Stuart Robson is a good actor.

Others regard this as a decided mistake.

George Fry, Jr., of Chattanooga, was in town the other day and was talking about the financial question.

"Well," said George, "they say a sucker is born every minute."

"That used to be so," said his companion, "but they are born twins now."

"The Texas Steers" is what Ted Sullivan calls his new Houston, Tex., baseball team. He says he has hit upon an ad line that will rival John E. Henshaw's famous "good thing—push it along." It is "The Texas Steers are coming—Lookout for the stampede."

"I may be in the stampede before it's over," he observes.

A great many people in Atlanta will readily recall John Henderson Garnsey, the clever Pittsburg artist and newspaper worker. He spent a week in Atlanta with the press contingent last year. He has recently published a clever story in Peterson's, with illustrations by himself and the latest publication, "Billtry," a parody on "Trilby," which is the work of Mary Kyle Dallas, and which came from the press last week, is illustrated by him. The illustrations are exceedingly striking, and are splendid imitations of those of DuMaurier in "Trilby." Mr. Garnsey is one of the brightest newspaper men in the country. He is still quite young and his work on The Pittsburg Press has won him wide recognition.

Smith Clayton's answer to Ingersoll will be the event of the week—next to the appearance of Ingersoll himself. It will be original and that it will attract a good crowd is already assured.

A great many Atlanta people are going to Mardi Gras this year, as usual. I have heard of a number of pleasant parties that have been formed to make the trip. From present indications Atlanta will furnish an unusually large representation in New Orleans.

The Saturday Nighters of the Saturday Night Club had their convictions as to suffrage severely shaken, I am told, by the able argument of Miss Yates, of Maine, who addressed the meeting last Saturday night. Miss Yates is not only a strong, argumentative speaker, but she is personally very charming and beauty is about the strongest argument that can be urged before a body of young men of the age of the Saturday Nighters. Miss Yates left some strong impressions behind her.

It has been printed that the Liberty bell will not be brought to the exposition. A prominent citizen is disposed to pass the matter by without giving way to disappointment.

"It's all right," said he, "get a new bell. It'll look better than that old one with a crack in it."

There is something more than theory in the sermon of Rev. Anna Shaw yesterday on the subject of "Visions." The practical lesson of it is that a young man with high aims will almost invariably reach high station. And the young man without a high mark will inevitably amount to nothing.

Miss Mary C. Francis has been spoken of as one of the brightest women at the suffrage convention. Here is a very bright poem of hers:

Undersong.

"'Tis said that joy doth most illume the heart,
  Yet sometimes sorrow sings. A bruised rose
Is sweet; the nightingale, pierced with thorn-dart,
  Pours forth divinest warblings of her woes,
That clave the listening air, and, swelling, floats
To blend faint harmony with angels' notes.

"As the far ocean's moans, on sullen stones,
Die with faint music in their undertones,
So in the soul the after-time of pain
Makes a soft undersong like dropping rain.
Late, soon or late, the pendulum of fate
Swings from despair to hope—thou must but wait;
Soon, late or soon, is given the final boon,
The glorious radiance of eternal noon.
How know we but that heaven's sweetest tones
Are transformed eoches of earth's saddest moans?"

Uncertain, but Eager.

From Judge.

"What does the new woman want?"

"She doesn't know, but she is going to get it."

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

The Elkin, N. C., Times says that Mrs. Johnnie Sprinkle, of Tilden, Yadkin county, recently tried to put an end to her life by taking a spoonful of rough on rats. Her husband, returning home, found her in a critical condition, with a note by her side in which she said that she was going to hell, but did not want him to follow her, as she had been tormented with him enough. The lady, The Times adds, is now in good health and seems content to postpone her trip to the place where they don't shovel snow.

The populists of North Carolina are a little different from their political brethren in Kansas. The Kansans proposed to give women full rights to the ballot and got beat. The North Carolinians in the legislature, were asked to give women limited rights to the ballot, and they declined to do so by a vote of almost two to one.

Gadsden, Ala., has secured the location there of one of the biggest cotton factories in the union. Other big enterprises are also booked. She has iron furnaces, car works and other industries. In addition coal and iron are cheap, abundant and close at hand, while both river and railroad transportation are at hand.

The Baltimore Sun, in discussing the proposed removal of eastern cotton factories to the south, points out the fact that the less cost of labor in the south is largely due to natural conditions which give the southern worker a considerable advantage over his northern competitor.

North Carolina is after the railroads. A law just enacted imposes a penalty for the holding over of freight. This consists of a fine of $10 per day, after five days, in addition to twice the value of the freight.

A WOMAN TO WOMEN

Annual Sermon of the Suffragists Preached by Rev. Anna Shaw.

OPERA HOUSE PACKED WITH PEOPLE

The Woman Preacher Took as Her Subject, "Visions."

A NOTABLE SUNDAY SERVICE IT WAS

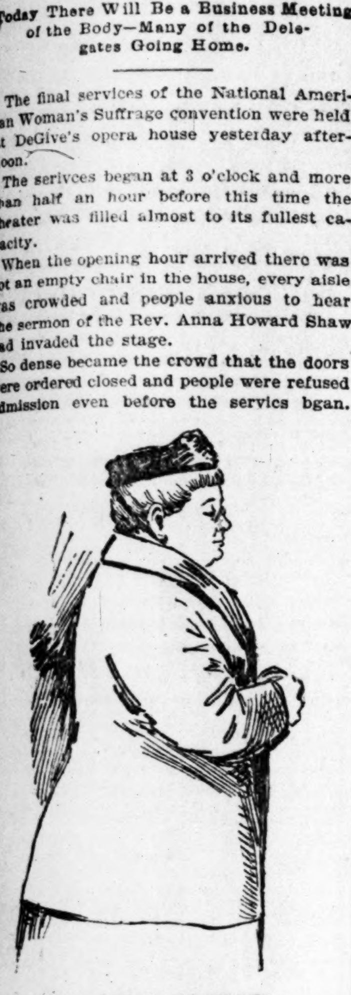
Today There Will Be a Business Meeting of the Body—Many of the Delegates Going Home.

The final services of the National American Woman's Suffrage convention were held at DeGive's opera house yesterday afternoon.

The serivces began at 3 o'clock and more than half an hour before this time the theater was filled almost to its fullest capacity.

When the opening hour arrived there was not an empty chair in the house, every aisle was crowded and people anxious to hear the sermon of the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw had invaded the stage.

So dense became the crowd that the doors were ordered closed and people were refused admission even before the servics bgan.



REV. ANNA H. SHAW,
Who Preached the Annual Sermon Yesday.

Evn after the doors were closed the disappointed ones stood on the stairs and many of them remained in the streets.

The vast congregation was made up of all classes of citizens who had come to hear the women speak and particularly to hear the reply of Rev. Anna Shaw to the sermon of Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, preached last Sunday, on the question of woman's suffrage. In this they were disappointed. Miss Shaw had announced for her subject: "I will not be afraid of ten thousands of people that they have set themselves against me round about."

This was the same subject as the one handled by Dr. Hawthorne, but Miss Shaw had seen fit to make a change from her first announcement and spoke on an entirely different line.

Before the services began every chair that could be found in the theater had been either placed in the aisle or on the stage and then boxes and benches were pressed into service. Many of the most prominent professional and business men were standing on the stage and in different parts of the house.

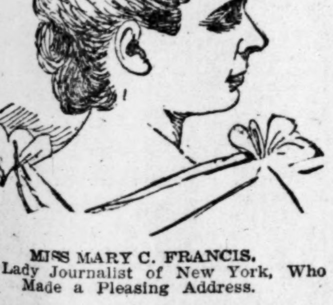
Judge John L. Hopkins was in one of the boxes, while standing on the stage were Hon. B. F. Abbott, Solicitor Lewis Thomas, Mr. Thomas Cobb, Mr. J. F. Beck, Dr. Crawford, Colonel W. A. Hemphill and Hon. B. H. Hill

Before the opening prayer Mrs. Shaw walked on the stage and took a seat near a small table. She had no notes of her sermon and not once during its delivery did she hesitate.

The services began with the Pilgrim chorus as a voluntary and then came the singing of a hymn to the tune of "America," followed by prayer by Miss Elizabeth Yates, of Maine.

Miss Shaw then announced that while the vast congregation, which numbered fully 2,000, was not in the house of God, she hoped that all would remember that they had come to attend religious services.

"We will make it for the time," she said, "the house of the Lord." Another hymn was then sung and Miss Shaw announced that her text would be the nineteenth verse of the thirty-sixth chapter of Acts.



MISS MARY C. FRANCIS.
The Lady Journalist of New York, Who Made a Pleasing Address.

She had only spoken a few words when she stopped and looked steadily over the faces before her.

After a short silence she said: "I hope that my friends who are standing in the aisles will not talk. It is not comfortable to stand, I know, but it is not any more so for me and it certainly will not benefit you any to talk."

Miss Shaw's voice did not seem strong and some one on the stage suggested that a person with a stronger voice address the crowd. Miss Susan B. Anthony then walked to the footlights and said: "I hope the proprietor of this hall will keep order. I do not think the noise is confined within the four walls of the house, but think much of it is on the outside."

"There are as many people in the house as we can accommodate," said Miss Shaw, "and I suggest that no one else be allowed to enter. Close the doors, please."

Two of the delegates started to fasten the doors, but were told there was a city ordinance prohibiting the locking of doors to a theater during the time it was occupied. Two of them stood at the door and turned the late comers away, while a third distributed the woman's suffrage paper that has been circulated since the convention first met. Miss Shaw then continued her sermon without the slightest interruption.

The Collection Was a Small One.

At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up. This work was done by Miss Lucy Anthony, Miss Hay, Miss Francis, Miss Gilmer and Miss Howard, the younger delegates. While the crowd in the theater was dense the collection was a small one, in fact, was much smaller than many of the delegates expected, as $35.50 was the sum total contributed. Before the work of taking up the collection began Miss Yates said that all of the delegates had been much pleased with the reception given them and hoped that they would now receive a new and pleasing evidence of kindness. After the collection had been taken up the congregation was dismissed.

A Little Religious Conference.

Last night the delegates went to a number of the churches, but many of them attended a little religious conference held by Miss Susan B. Anthony, in the parlors of the Aragon. This was an informal affair and there were no special features, further than a general discussion of religious matters.

Today the convention will hold a business meeting and then the delegates will begin to leave the city. Mrs. Southworth, Miss Shaw, Miss Lucy Anthony and Mrs. Banker will go to Florida, where they will visit a number of the larger towns. Miss Yates, Mrs. Chapman-Catt, Alice Stone Blackwell and Miss Colby will return to the north, making a tour of North Carolina and Virginia, where they will deliver a number of addresses.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, who is such an untiring worker, will remain for several days. She is the treasurer of the association and will not leave until all bills against the convention have been presented and paid. In ten days the woman's council will meet in Washington. Many of the delegates to the convention will go from Atlanta to that city. Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, the secretary of the suffrage convention, is secretary of this organization. She will go first to Philadelphia and then to Washington.

A Reception Tonight at the Aragon.

Tonight from 8 to 10 o'clock a reception will be tendered the delegates by the Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association and the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association. Invitations can be had at Miller's book store and at the Co-operative Club.

A Woman's Mass Meeting Tomorrow.

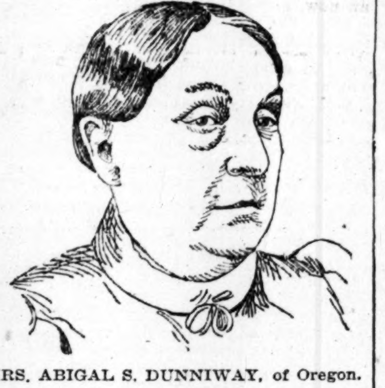
A mass meeting of the women of Atlanta has been called for tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. At this meeting questions of interest to women will be discussed. Miss Susan B. Anthony will preside and address the meeting. The place of meeting has not yet been selected, but will be announced later.

Last night at the Unitarian church Mrs. Lide Meriwether, of Memphis, delivered an address entitled, "Bricks Without Straws."

SERMON OF REV. ANNA SHAW.

She Tells What It Is to Be a Really True Christian.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw said at the opening of her sermon that it had been her intention to preach on another subject, but that by special request of some of the good sisters who had been to church services in the morning she had decided to make a change. She said she had been asked to answer a question that in the minds of the sisters needed answering for some people. The question she said was, "What it was to be a Christian." Every age, she said had its theological as well as its sociological work.



MRS. ABIGAL S. DUNNIWAY, of Oregon.

The sermon was delivered at DeGive's Marietta street opera house and listened to by as many people as could crowd into the building. Several hundred were turned away.

Each age, said Mrs. Shaw, had answered the two questions arising from these two problems with perfect satisfaction to those of that age. Each succeeding generation brings up the same questions that have been asked and answered by the preceding ones. The theological question of today, she said, is not the question of whether there is a God or not, for the Bible is fully confirmed.

"It Is Only the Fool That Denies."

It was only the fool, she said, who denied the existence of a God. There was no question as to there being a future life.

"We all believe," she continued, "in our hearts that somewhere or somehow we will again meet the loved ones that have gone on before.

"The question of Christianity is not whether we shall live in a realm of bliss or be miserable. Each human heart believes that the future holds for it a place for a higher, a better and a purer life. The question that is agitating the heart of man and that man shall ask is, what is it to be a Christian? What is the difference between a man who is a Christian and a man who is not a Christian? Each man and woman is answering this question according to his or her view as to what constitutes Christianity. Some people believe that to be a Christian is to be born in a Christian land, hence we call our country a Christian land.

"While this is true in one regard, yet there has been so much doubt in the minds of some people regarding it that the supreme court of the United States was appealed to that the question might be decided. To be a Christian is not merely to be born in a Christian land, but you must be a member of some Christian church and be a part of its life.

Only a Barbarian in Broadcloth.

"Yet again you and I know a man may be a member of a church or a score of churches and he may even be a preacher in a pulpit and be only a barbarian in broadcloth. Some people believe Christianity is to accept the creed and be what we call orthodox in religious belief.

"And here you and I know that a man may believe all the doctrines and at the same time be very far himself from being a Christian. To believe a creed does not make a man a Christian. The devil believes that there is a superior being. Paul was a most profound religionist at the time of Christ. He was one of the most perfect religious bigots of his day. There is a vast difference between being religious and being a Christian. To be a Christian is not merely to be a member of a church, to believe a creed. It is not merely to be born in a Christian land. It is not to believe, it is not an action, it is not an emotion. It is a life.

"Paul has given us the most concise definition of a Christian that I can find anywhere. When I was a pastor on Cape Cod a few years ago I was asked to officiate at the funeral services of a gentleman who was an agnostic. His wife was a member of my church. Before his death he told his wife that if it would make her any happier that I could attend the services, provided I would read an article from a newspaper. The article said that religionists were only followers of a vision. Paul, himself disciple and founder of the church, declared that he himself was the follower of a heavenly vision. When I went home I began to think it over and I said this is right.

"Every man and woman who is a Christian has had a vision, and the same one Paul had. It is the vision of Jesus Christ as his Master and his own life as completed and perfected. The more holy, the more beautiful the light. No man or woman ever succeeded in this life who was not a follower of this vision. Every man or woman who has made a success of life is a daily and hourly follower of that vision.

HIS YOUNG MIND OPEN TO CONVICTION.

Speaks of Woman's Suffrage.

"Where I was reared as a child in New England, the boys and girls used to go down on the shore and play with the pebbles and shells. Even then we could tell the difference between what the future held for the boy and for the girl.

"The great world, with all its freedom, with all of its uplifting and enlarging powers, was laid out before the boy, while the girl read the sands of the beach and saw herself bounded by the tide. A ship would be seen approaching and we would wonder where it came from, where is was going and what was its cargo. We had gone to the end, we had seen the ship; but not so with the boy, for in his face could be seen the vision of himself as a sailor before the mast, as a mate and last of all as the commander of the finest vessel afloat. The boy who enters into a ship's service with the vision of a commander's position before him probably lives to fill that place.

"The boy who enters it as a cook, without the vision, will probably die performing that same service. A lady met a little boy early one morning as he was going on to his work. She asked him where he was going and what was his business. The little fellow replied that he was an office boy to a lawyer and performed a number of services. His salary, he said, was $1.50 a week.

"'With all that money,' the lady said, 'you will probably continue to be an office boy all of your life.'

"The little fellow looked at her and said: 'Oh, no! I am going to be a judge some day, I am.' That boy had a vision and was sure of his success, because he saw himself on the bench and did not realize that he was an office bay.

The Vision of the Woman Suffragist.

"What have women suffered and for what? They have suffered all that women can bear, and for what? That truth might triumph. Women have gone on year after year, inspired of what women would be when all are free. I was the only woman in a class of forty-two when I graduated at a theological seminary. The old professor asked us on the last day who would be willing to go to any part of the world to carry the gospel. Out of the class of forty-two there were six persons who offered to do this. I was one of that number. The old professor took the five men by the hand and said: 'God bless you, we are going to send you to South America to preach,' and turning to me said, 'we are going to send you there to teach.'

"I replied that he would send me to no country as a teacher. I was a minister and would go as one and not as a teacher to any country. He said: 'We cannot send you as a minister, because you are a woman.'

"The only crime that the church has not been willing to forgive is being a woman. A man may be anything that is low and yet rise. He may be a drunkard, a pugilist even, and yet reform and be ordained and fill a pulpit. A woman may have been born of the best parentage, have lived a pure life in every respect, yet she cannot preach because she is a woman.

"When our class graduated the bishop preached a sermon that was listened to by a large congregation. He took for his subject: 'The field is ripe for the harvest, but the laborers are few.' He preached an eloquent sermon and nearly every woman in the house was moved to tears, and even some of the men had severe colds in their heads. After the sermon our professor said he had been deeply moved by it, but I said it had not affected me in the least. It was inconsistent.

SHE DIDN'T MISS A SESSION.

"We ask for nothing that God cannot give us. God created nature and if our demands are contrary to nature, trust nature to take care for itself, without the aid of man. God made woman's love and He will see that He does not do His work so badly that man has to enforce it by making cramping laws."

At the conclusion of her sermon Miss Shaw said: "It is better to be true to what you believe, though that be wrong, than to be false to what you believe, even if that belief is correct."

SERMON TO COLORED PEOPLE.

Miss Clara B. Colby Delivers a Sermon at Big Bethel.

Bethel colored church was packed yesterday morning to hear Mrs. Clara Berwick Colby, the bright woman journalist of Washington, D. C., who is here to attend the suffrage convention.

Mrs. Colby is one of the brainy women of the country and is editor of The Women's Tribune. More than 1,000 people were in the church when the sermon began.

The pastor, Rev. R. M. Cheeks, in introducing Mrs. Colby, said he felt sure that none of the delegates would speak to more appreciative audiences today than Mrs. Colby; that he had attended the sessions of the convention and that the colored people had many friends in the convention; and that the African Methodist Episcopal church knew no race or color, but made all races welcome to her communion.

Mrs. Colby spoke from Gal. v:6: "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."

She eloquently related the history of the suffrage movement and showed the joys of liberty and how it should be used.

The spiritual application of the liberty brought through Christ was so forcibly stated that several amens were heard in the audience.

At the close of the services hundreds shook hands with Mrs. Colby.

AT THE THEATERS.

Beginning with a matinee today, the "Two Old Cronies" company will play an engagement of two performances at the Grand.

Says a Philadelphia exchange: "In the field of pure fun-making there are few comedians who have been more successful than Frank and John Wills in the "New Two Old Cronies," which was given at the Kensington theater last night. It gives them ample scope for their peculiar talents. As a farce comedy, the "Two Old Cronies" does not depend entirely upon specialties, as so many productions of this kind do, While there are several enjoyable acts of this description scattered through the performance, the story is well told and held together with witty dialogues, droll sayings and funny situations that keep the audience convulsed with laughter. Well, of course, Frank M. and John B. Wills are responsible for the affair, and as Jacob Krietzmeyer and O'Donovan Duff, respectively, they make things hum. Able assistance, however, is rendered by a large and efficient company. Miss Ray Irwin was a most comely Polly Bristol and May Fairchild, and the great Carlotta danced herself into popular favor, while the only Charles Grapewin caused one continual round of applause."

The engagement will close with tonight's performance.

Sol Smith Russell in Three Comedies.

On next Tuesday evening theatergoers will have an opportunity of welcoming the inimitable comedian, Sol Smith Russell, who will at that time begin a two-days' engagement at the Grand. Mr. Russell will appear in three of his best characters during this engagement. The play for the opening performance will be the classic old comedy, "The Heir at Law." It has been Mr. Russell's ambition for a long time to play the part of Dr. Pangloss—a character which is said to be admirably suited to him, and lively curiosity is being evinced by all his many friends to see him in this great old comedy. On Wednesday, at the matinee, Edward E. Kidder's successful play, "Peaceful Valley," will be put on, and for the closing performance Wednesday night "A Poor Relation" will be given.

"Si Plunkard."

"Si Plunkard," a rural comedy, will be put on tonight at DeGive's opera house.

The company is said to be a good one, headed by the character actor, J. C. Lewis, whose seven consecutive seasons with this piece is highly commendable.

The St. Paul Press said of "Si Plunkard:"

"J. C. Lewis, the original 'Si Plunkard,' in his hay-seed get-up, gave a long-to-be remembered entertainment at the Grand opera house last night to a crowded house and the best of the season. The performance was well put on, and the Dutch comedian brought down the house every time he opened his mouth. Si Plunkard, with his original sayings and farmeretic blunders, made the windows rattle with laughter. The play is well written, and deserves full patronage wherever it is given. Mrs. Lewis, in the character of the country maiden, brought forth much comment as a stage beauty, and her graceful acting."

The company will play at popular prices—25, 50 and 75 cents.

JEFF'S REST DISTURBED.

The Grave of the Fire Department's Dog Fell with the Wall.

When the wall on Broad street by the bridge and next to the old fire department gave way Saturday night, the caving earth took with it the grave of "Jeff," the pet of the fire department several years ago.

"Jeff" was a handsome bull dog and was thoroughly intelligent. He never missed a fire, and upon several occasions at night discovered fires and gave the alarm by arousing the firemen at No. 1, which was then on Broad street. He was loved by all the men and was the pride as well as the favorite and pet of the department.

When the dog died there was mourning among the firemen. He was buried by the side of No. 1, under the steps which led to the office used at the time by Chief Joyner. A marble monument, diminutive in dimensions, was placed over it, and every time there was an especial event in which the firemen were interested flowers were put on the grave. His last rest was sadly disturbed by the falling of the wall, and now the firemen are recalling incidents of their old pet's life and telling of the almost improbable tricks he was capable of.

In the meantime, regarding the wall, the street cars are running over the bridge as usual. The first cars in the morning, however, ran out Decatur street and over the Grant street line to get to West End. A committee will probably inspect it this morning and report to council this afternoon, so that an immediate report can be made.

COUNCIL WILL MEET TODAY.

The Apportionments and the City Warden Question to Be Discussed.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the city council will meet for a regular session. The apportionment sheet may come up for the approval of the council with the amendments as suggested by the aldermanic board to the finance committee.

The city warden question will be discussed and probably some conclusion reached. A number of petitions will be presented and some action may be taken in regard to the Broad street bridge. The meeting will be a busy one, as there is much routine business to be disposed of.

A PIONEER'S FUNERAL.

A Special Delegation in Honor of Mr. T. W. McArthur.

The members of the Pioneer Citizens' Society are requested by President James E. Williams to attend the funeral services of Mr. T. W. McArthur this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The following members have been specially delegated to attend: George Winship, S. B. Love, C. W. Hunnicutt, W. L. Calhoun, Rev. A. G. Thomas, A. Leydon, Er Lawshe, N. R. Fowler, A. S. Talley and E. Parsons.

LADIES CHOCOLATE MATCH
Ladies and gentlemen please call and
Try our Cocoa Chocolate and Coffee.
See the Ladies' Cake Exhibit.
Cake receipts presented to visitors.
At HIGH'S, Whitehall Street.
FREE—Be quick or you'll miss it.—FREE

LET THE WOMEN VOTE

And Disfranchise the Illiterate Negro, Says Lucy Stone's Husband.

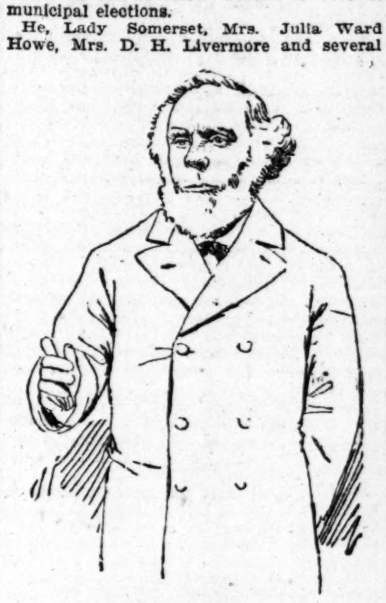
HE HAS A NEW SCHEME TO OFFER

Says He Has Studied "the Southern Question," and That Is the Only Solution of the Subject.

Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, of Boston, the husband of Lucy Stone, and an ardent suffragist, says that the only solution of what he calls "the southern question" is to enfranchise the educated women and disenfranchise the negroes who are uneducated—which would mean nearly all—and the illiterate whites. In short, he is in favor of the educational qualification for voters.

Mr. Blackwell is a striking figure. His hair is white as snow and fine as silk. He has a massive brow, a strong, thoughtful face of an English type, and is very direct in conversation. He only reached the convention Friday, having been detained in Boston to appear before the committee of the Massachusetts legislature which had in hand the bill to allow women to vote in municipal elections.

He, Lady Somerset, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. D. H. Livermore and several other suffragists made argument before the committee on Thursday. According to the newspaper accounts, he made an able speech.



HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
The Husband of Lucy Stone.

He left Boston Thursday, immediately after appearing before the committee, reaching here Friday night. He will remain until Wednesday at the Aragon. He regretted very much that Lady Henry Somerset could not attend the convention here, and said that it was because her time was entirely filled with engagements.

"Mr. Blackwell has devoted a great deal of time to the consideration of the situation in the south as it relates to suffrage. He says the only thing that will make the south secure is to take away the right of franchise from the many uneducated negroes and place it in the hands of the educated and intelligent white women.

"Take it in your own state, Georgia," he said, "there are 149,895 white women who can write, and 143,471 negro voters, of whom 116,516 are illiterates.

"The time has come when this question should be considered. An educational qualification for suffrage may or may not be wise, but it certainly is not necessarily unjust. If each voter governed only himself, his intelligence would concern himself alone, but his vote helps to govern everybody else. Society, in conceding his right, has itself a right to require from him a suitable preparation. Ability to read and write is absolutely necessary as a means of obtaining accurate political information. Without it the voter is almost sure to become the tool of political demagogues. With free schools provided by the states, every citizen can qualify himself without money and without price. Under such circumstances there is no infringement of right in requiring an educational qualification as a pre-requisite of voting. Indeed, without this suffrage is often little more than a name. 'Suffrage is the authoritative exercise of rational choice in regard to principles, measures and men.' The comparison of an unintelligent voter to a 'trained monkey,' who goes through the motion of dropping a paper ballot into a box, has in it an element of truth. Society, therefore, has a right to prescribe, in the admission of any new class of voters, such a qualification as every one can attain and as will enable the voter to cast an intelligent and responsible vote.

"In the development of our complex political society we have today two great bodies of illiterate citizens; in the north people of foreign birth; in the south, people of the African race, and a considerable portion of the native white population. Against foreigners and negroes, as such, we would not discriminate. So far as male citizens are concerned, we cannot recall an existing political equality. But, in every state save one, there are more educated women than all the illiterate voters, white and black, native and foreign."

MET AT MRS. A. E. BUCK'S.

The Three History Classes Held a Joint Meeting Saturday Afternoon.

There was an interesting meeting held Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Buck, on Peachtree street. The three history classes of the city held a joint meeting at which were present several of the most prominent of the women suffragists.

The Every Saturday history class, the Nineteenth Century history class and Mrs. Buck's history class were present. Mrs. Susan B. Anthony was also present and made a splendid talk. She spoke of the future of woman and said that she believed that it was a matter of time only when women would be permitted to enjoy the voting freedom of man. She urged the necessity of educating the girls.

Mrs. Dr. Myers, retired physician, of Philadelphia, spoke for some minutes and made and impressive talk. She spoke from her heart and appeared devoted to the cause of woman's suffrage. Mrs. Blakenburg, who accompanied her husband to Russia on board of the ship Indiana, spoke also. She told of her experience aboard the ship.

Dr. I. S. Hopkins thanked the ladies and said that he was not ready as yet to express his opinion on the question of suffrage for women. There were delightful refreshments served by the ladies after the short talks

A NEW TRIAL WAS GRANTED.

The Suit of Shackelford Against the Consolidated Will Be Heard Again.

A motion for a new trial was made Saturday in the case of Mrs. Amelia Shackelford against the Atlanta Consolidated street railway for damages, and it was granted.

The motion was made by Messrs. Hammond & Hammond, representing the street railway company. Mrs. Shackelford sued the road for damages and secured a verdict of $2,100 damages. The new trial was opposed by Mr. Burton Smith, attorney for Mrs. Shackelford. Judge Van Epps refused to hear from the street railway's attorneys, but granted a new trial. He said that he did not believe that the verdict was in accordance with the evidence, and that it was entirely too much.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALL.

TO GO TO RALEIGH.

The Exposition Committee Will Leave Tonight or Tomorrow.

TO APPEAR BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Felder Will Not Return to Chicago to Take Charge of the Office There. Other Exposition Notes.

Tonight or tomorrow morning the exposition committee will leave for Raleigh, N. C., to appear before the legislature in advocacy of an appropriation for a state exhibit at the exposition here.

The committee is to address the legislature Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. This is by special invitation of both branches of the legislature of the Old North state. President Collier stated last night that he had not yet decided whether he would accompany the committee on the trip or not, but thought it very likely that he would go. The committee will certainly go.

Mr. J. J. Spalding, who so ably argued the cause of the exposition before the Alabama legislature, is expected to go as the legal representative of the exposition. The committee will be away until Friday.

Mr. Felder Will Not Return.

Mr. Edmund A. Felder, President Collier's assistant, who has been in charge of a branch office since New Year's day, but who returned a few days ago to look after an important matter of business here, will not return to Chicago to conduct the office, but it will be placed in charge of another official.

Mr. Felder found such a rush of work ahead of him here that he has concluded that it will be impossible for him to return to Chicago and some one else will be designated right away to take charge of the work and push it.

Mr. Felder has much of the executive work of the exposition in hand and as that class of work is constantly increasing it is more and more important that he be here almost constantly to give it personal and immediate attention. He does much of the work of selecting concessionaires for the amusement privileges and now has his hands full of that class of work.

Day by day the volume of exposition business grows larger and it has already nearly outgrown the force of help at the exposition office. The daily mail of the company is something enormous.

The Work to Go Ahead Today.

This week will work wonders at the exposition grounds, the weather permitting. Nearly all of the builders are quite ready to commence the actual work of building, and the southern is about ready to begin the various sidetracks and other work that it has to do there. It is not expected that there will be any difficulty in completing the buildings before the date for the exposition to open arrives, but the value of every moment is realized. The walks and drives the lakes, the buildings, all have to be built. The grounds are covered with material and the workmen will shortly be put to work.

Mr. Wilkins's Work.

Mr. Grant Wilkins is a very busy man. He spends a great deal of his time at the exposition grounds looking after the work there, and is really doing some admirable work in his capacity of chief of construction. His duties will be many when the work starts in earnest as it is expected to do today.

Will Be a Great Exhibit.

Tallahassee, Fla., February 3.—(Special.)—Hon. Marshall McDonald, member of the United States fish commission, to whom has been delegated the duty of getting up a fish exhibit for the Atlanta exposition, is in the city. He says that this exhibit will eclipse that at the world's fair. Arrangements are being perfected for having the fish products of Florida displayed in a most attractive manner.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

A Shocking Tragedy to a Bird Hunter Near Eastman.

Eastman, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Mr. John A. Harper was accidentally shot and instantly killed about two miles and a half from town on Thursday. It seems that Mr. Harper, Mr. W. H. Cotter, his brother-in-law, and Mr. Henry McKenon were at the farm of Cotter and McRae shooting birds. After they had finished their hunt and were preparing to come to town Mr. Cotter asked Mr. Harper to hitch the horse to the buggy while he went to the smokehouse to get some hams to take to town with them. When Mr. Cotter had obtained the hams and returned to the buggy Mr. Harper turned around to take the hams into the buggy. By some means the gun which Mr. Harper had placed in the buggy fell and was fired. The load struck Mr. Harper in the right eye. Mr. Harper was a noble young man about twenty-five years old. He leaves a young wife and one small child. He was at the time of his death sawyer for the Williams Lumber Company of Eastman.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, and in this way positively cures catarrh.

Maier & Berkele
Jewelers.
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY,
Cut Glass and Sterling Silver Ware.
31 WHITEHALL ST.

WE ARE UP-TO-DATE IN
DIAMONDS,
SILVERWARE,
NOVELTIES,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.
STILSON-COLLINS JEWELRY CO
55 WHITEHALL ST.

..No Use Crying..

IT'S SAD to lose money, but when necessity arising out of unparalleled trade conditions makes it imperative there's "no use crying" over it. We are not a bit squeamish or timid, but know how to cut prices courageously. All Winter Clothing must go at once. The time is nearly here for carpenters to begin operations, and they must have room to work in..............................

Remember that the following represent fifty per cent discount fro prices that have already been recklessly reduced. It's wonderful........

The Greatest Bargains.

Men's Black and Blue Clay Diagonal, Cheviot and Fancy Fabrics in Cutaway, Single and Double-breasted Suits at astounding prices......

$12.50..........Suits at..........$6.25
$13.50..........Suits at..........$6.75
$15.00..........Suits at..........$7.50
$18.00..........Suits at..........$9.00
$20.00..........Suits at..........$9.50

Men's Furnishings.

200 dozen Men's hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fresh, perfect goods, worth up to 20c; our price.......... 5c
75 dozen Men's Handkerchiefs, some plain, some fancy borders, all nicely hemstitched, worth regularly 20c and 25c, our price.......... 8c
100 dozen Coon & Co.'s 4-ply Linen Collars, comprising all the latest styles, worth 20c, our price........ 10c
150 dozen Men's Neckwear, Four-in hand and Tecks, worth 75c, our price.......... 35c
You can see them in our window.
75 dozen Men's black Hose, Hermsdorf dye, full regular made, double heel and toe, worth 25c, our price.......... 10c
A limit of 12 pairs to each customer. You may see them in our window.
50 dozen Men's fine Suspenders, strong buckles and best web elastic, worth 50c; our price.......... 25c
40 dozen Men's stylish Percale Dress Shirts, including two collars and pair of cuffs, worth $1.25, our price.......... 75c

EISEMAN BROS.

NOW FOR THE TRIAL

The Trial of the Detectives to Begin This Morning at 9 O'Clock.

LIVELY DEVELOPMENTS ARE IN STORE

The Amended Charges Are Discussed by the Detectives—They Say They Will Meet Them.

When Chairman English raps the board of police commissioners to order this morning at 9 o'clock in the council chamber that body will have started into the longest and most sensational session in its history.

There will be no further postponement. All of the commissioners will be on hand prepared to go diligently and faithfully into every detail of the charges.

While many of the charges against Detectives Wright, Looney and Cason, to be investigated at the present session are of a similar nature to those brought out in the Baker case, it is known that there is evidence in store which will cause greater excitement and incite feeling more intense than the work of the council committee called forth.

The amended charges, given in Saturday afternoon, promises prolific results.

Solicitor Thomas is indignant. He declares that the statement that he or any other official of the city court gave the detectives $5 for each gaming case brought to his court is unqualifiedly false. He declares that the charges have been brought out by the gambling element as a means of revenge for the tireless way he has prosecuted them.

There is other material in the specifications which will be fruitful of unexpected results.

"Our side of the case has not been heard yet," said Colonel W. C. Glenn. "We were jerked up before and summarily rushed through a farce investigation without having the slightest opportunity to make a showing.

"I can say this, that there will be things brought out in the trial Monday which were not hinted at in the last hearing. We have our hand to play, and we are going to play it, too. It is my intention to enter into this defense without fear or favor. Let come what may, I am going into it with the determination of showing just what is back of the charges, and what motives prompt and have prompted them. I am going to pull away the flimsy covering and show just what is back of the whole matter."

Colonel Glenn says that he will be fully prepared for trial this morning, and will go into every detail of every specification.

The amended specifications have been served upon the three suspended detectives.

"I have read over these additional charges carefully," said Detective Ed Cason. "There is nothing in them that we cannot answer and answer fully. If they have any more I say let them come. We want to make just as good record as possible and if there is anything else that can be brought up we would be glad for the suggestion."

The board will be called to order at 9 o'clock sharp this morning. All of the commissioners will be there, and it is probable that they will remain in session the rest of the week. A large list of witnesses has been summoned. It i said that there will be more than one hundred examined during the trial.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A Well-Known Birmingham Woman's Reasons for Not Wanting to Vote.

Editor Constitution—Are you in favor of placing the ballot in the hands of woman? No question of the day is attracting wider discussion than this.

Many women are pleading on the platform for "ideal justice." The men opposing the movement can lift up their voices against it, while we of the weaker sex who neither want to vote ourselves nor to see other women at the polls can only enter protest through the columns of the press, for the women who oppose woman suffrage are not the ones who take to the platform.

It is important to meet the arguments of able and alluring women lecturers, who, in presenting their claims, give apparently weighty reasons why woman should have the right of suffrage and we should be prepared to give our reasons for opposing it.

A short while ago I listened to one of those lectures on "Woman's Rights," delivered by a southern woman. Her argument and illustrating anecdotes were surprisingly convincing to many of the women present. Is it not always so when only one side of a question is discussed? She laid great stress on two points: "First, woman would purify the ballot; and, second, if a woman were taxed she should be allowed the right to vote, for taxation without representation is unconstitutional."

All this sounds well enough, but the correctness of these premises can be disputed. Are you certain that woman would purify the ballot?

They answer yes, and bring forward touching instances of women who share the homes of drunkards, of little children who are crying for food that cannot be bought while the fathers' wages go to the rumshops. They want to give these women the chance to vote for prohibition and to enact laws which will benefit all humanity.

I am just as anxious to right the evils of intemperance as any one, not excepting the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union themselves, but will, granting us the right of suffrage, accomplish the desired end?

Suppose our legal lawmakers, who are, to my thinking, the natural ones, should grant us this privilege. Many women philanthropists would go to the polls, but granting your young daughter would admit that she had attained her majority—would you permit her to take her place in line to exercise that right? Remember the measure sues for the privilege for women—not white women, not educated women, not good women—but for the entire sex. Would you yourself, my practical woman, whether "Lady Disdain" or not, care to join that motley crowd, especially when you began to realize that the double vote polled did not include any greater proportion of good against evil than when it was left to the heads of our families to vote for us? There are just as many good men in proportion to their sex as there are good, strong women in proportion to ours. You know that many good women are weak in principle and courage; and just as many men are unworthy the right to vote, so would a large number (who knows without the trial that it would not be a majority) of our sex be influenced by a bribe, a threat or possibly by the flatterer's tongue, which lost us our right to a sinless life in Eden.

The "new woman" is groaning now beneath the burden that oppresses her. Many have had to give up housekeeping and home-making entirely—their time is so fully occupied with the demands which fashion, society, charity, mental and physical culture place upon them. And still they clamor for more to do.

Picture the election day of the future if woman be given her rights.(?) She must go to vote and so must the cook, the nurse, and the chamber maid. So must Bill, the driver. If you don't let them go you are a tyrant, they think. It's the one day when their wish is as powerful as yours. Poor Jack! He leaves the incongruous scene at the polls and hurries home. No dinner, no fires—all in disorder! But he must be very unreasonable if he can't overlook this on election day. Why there's Alderman Smith, who is so thankful that the ballot is to be purified at last. (He is depending upon his wife's popularity for re-election.)

The advocates of woman suffrage claim that it is not just for a woman to pay taxes and then to be denied a voice in the government. I am informed that women themselves are not taxed in any state in the union, for men only pay poll tax. The woman lecturer would reply promptly: "But my property is taxed." Then the argument resolves itself into this: You demand the suffrage for yourself and all other women because you pay taxes on property. Is it not rather a property qualification than a female right which you urge?

As to woman not being allowed to vote because she is not capable to do so, the law need not be construed that way. Men are our heavenly-appointed protectors. If we cannot trust our fathers and brothers to the management of state affairs, how can we go so far as to trust men as husbands? They grant us the domain of home—a much more powerful field of action than women will ever find in politics. The so-called advanced thinkers may call this sickening sentimentality, but that does not make it such, our noblest and wisest men and women being the judges. Conceding woman's ability to be a politician—I have in no way disputed that—will she not be the loser rather than the gainer by the movement so ardently advocated? She has the ability and the brains, but she shouldn't undertake it unless the "lords of creation" will be content to abdicate their throne and in exchange to become the queens of the household and the power behind the throne, which is really the strength of the ruler, whether said ruler wear trousers or petticoats.

No thoughtful person is blind to the defects of our present ballot system, and all honor to the good women who seek to better the wrongs of this world. Some of our statesmen favor educational qualification and several of our states require it. Let us lend our influence to this or some other acknowledged improvement and exert it through our male representatives.

It has taken long ages of civilization to produce man's present chivalrous attitude toward woman. Shall we rashly demolish the pedestal upon which he has placed us? Rest assured he will not continue to defend and protect us if women are encountered in every voting precinct and political powwow.

Woman's sphere is to assist to influence, to persuade; but not to govern.

ROSA-LEIGH TOWERS,
Birmingham, Ala.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Four Factions May Divide the Democracy.

Columbia, S. C., February 3.—This state is, as usual, on the eve of a political irruption, the constitutional convention being the bone of contention. It will break out tomorrow, when the state democratic executive committee, of which Senator Irby is chairman, will meet. Under the surface the wires are being laid already for what promises to be a heated struggle. It is generally admitted now that four factions instead of two as heretofore now divide the South Carolina democracy and day by day the lines separating them are being more distinctly drawn. One of these is the powerful Tillman-Irby-Evans-Wilson machine, which is now in control of the state, and it is presumed that it is in furtherance of its interest that Senator Irby has called the executive committee meeting for next week. Nobody pretends to guess what his plan is, but it is safe to say that if his wishes prevail measures will be taken looking to the election of only the truest and bluest Tillmanites as delegates to the election. It is apparent from the utterance of The Piedmont Headlight, Larry Gantt's paper, which on all questions is understood to reflect the senator's views, that the senator is in no mood to compromise or to treat with any faction.

The "forty" or moderate Tillmanites who constitute the second faction have called a convention to meet in March, to which delegates will be elected by meetings held in all the counties on March 2d.

The "straightouts," or extreme antis, are the third faction. They are already being charged by the Tillmanite papers with having made a deal with the negroes. The movement inaugurated by the negro preachers looking to the full registration of the negro vote is declared by The Piedmont Headlight to have been instigated by the leaders of this faction. It is pretty certain that unless the "moderates" disclose an acceptable plan of campaign very soon and show signs of strength and fighting spirit the "straightouts" will go in to whip the "ring" in their own way and by their own methods. On the other hand they would doubtless join heartily with the "moderates" in any plan offering hope of victory and promising to avoid a passionate campaign.

The fourth faction are the "conservatives," or moderate antis. Chief interest just now centers on the efforts of these and the "moderate" Tillmanites to form a coalition. Both of these factions are helpless unless such an alliance is brought about, but if they succeed in reaching common ground and capable leadership is developed they are tolerably sure to control the convention. Unfortunately the politicians among them are cautious and not overly bold and it is yet a question whether they can muster energy to organize or even to hold an enthusiastic and courage inspiring convention. If the convention of March 6th proves a fiasco "moderate" ideas will cease to be "in it."

Republicans Are Divided, Too.

The republicans are no less divided than the democrats. On February 6th the faction headed by E. M. Brayton, now the under dog in the fight, will hold a convention. In its call an invitation is held out intended to allure democrats disgusted with Tillmanism to participate, but it will not be heeded except in scattering instances.

The regular republicans, headed by ex-Collector Webster, who is state chairman, are holding their tongues, perfectly satisfied, perhaps, as long as they can keep the control of the recognized organization, and with it a hope for federal plums after the next presidential election.

Then there is the preachers' movement, already mentioned. If the republicans or any faction of them can get encouragement from any faction of the democrats they will be a potent faction in the campaign, otherwise not, and this they fully appreciate. They are, therefore, standing with eyes skinned and ears pricked for friendly advances from any and all quarters.

In some counties a disposition has been manifested by the democrats to get together and harmonize on their own account. In Edgefield, for instance, the Tillmanite organ states that there is a strong and general desire among Tillmanites that ex-Governor Sheppard, who ran against Tillman for governor two years ago, be sent to the convention. At any rate within a fortnight the struggle will be on. The registration begins on the 14th of March and no party can afford to delay action.

Some New "Ghosts."

Cherokee, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Negroes near here claim that they have discovered "a ha'nt" in the woods near an old cabin. They say that "ghosts" regularly appear in this cabin after nightfall, and make night hideous.

Chapped Hands
and Faces Cured by

Pine Blossom Soap

The best medicated toilet soap known for inflammation, blotches and all skin blemishes. Chapping and roughening of the skin can be prevented by using this soap freely. Pure and antiseptic, it is always soothing and healing in its effect.

PRICE 25 CENTS,
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOSTER MEDICINE CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THEY STOLE A STILL.

Four Men to Be Tried Before Judge Newman Today.

BRACKETT HERE FROM OHIO TO TESTIFY

The Motion in the Chattanooga Southern Case Causes Talk—It Will Be Argued Wednesday,

There will be an interesting trial today before Judge Newman in which one of the witnesses will be a United States prisoner.

The story back of the trial is one of interest.

Several months ago notice was received in the revenue department here that there were a number of stills at work in Gordon county. The corn crop has been a splendid one and there was ample material to work on.

The moonshiners were sturdy and determined fellows. They could not see why they should not make all the whisky they wanted to. The corn was theirs, the still was their own and they made the whisky. Revenue Officers Ward, Bailey and Turner were sent to make the arrests and destroy the stills.

They went to Gordon county and were not long in finding a still run by Henry Brackett. They raided it and were successful. Instead of destroying the still they took it to Calhoun, Ga., and there packed it in a freight car to be sent to Atlanta. Brackett and his followers, as soon as the loss of the still was discovered, held a meeting. It was of short duration, but the plans for a hasty and victorious campaign were made.

A band of twelve armed men, headed by Brackett, went to Calhoun and there broke open the car and removed the still. To retake it was impossible. There were only three deputy marshals and the twelve men were armed to the teeth. It was not long after this, however, before Brackett was arrested. He was tried for running an illicit still and was sentenced to eighteen months in the Columbus, O., penitentiary. It is claimed by some that it was Brackett who revealed to the United States revenue officers the names of his companions in the raid; this is not believed by those who know Brackett best.

Be that as it may, the arrest of Harvey Wade, Pick Green, Bud Burkes and Henry Fincher followed. The cases of these men are set for a hearing today. It is possible that only one may be tried.

Brackett, the leader of the rescuing party, is in Fulton county jail now. He was brought from Columbus, O., last week and will probably testify against the four men when they are put on trial this morning.

Chattanooga Southern Upset Price.

A matter that has aroused much interest in railroad circles is the motion made Saturday by Judge Tompkins to reduce the upset price of the Chattanooga Southern.

As it stands now the minimum price is $500,000. The last of January was the time selected for the sale of the road. It was advertised to be sold in the morning of January 31st. No bidders materialized, however, though there was a request for its postponement until the afternoon. The sale was postponed, but no offers were made.

The motion made by Judge Tompkins was on behalf of the Central Trust Company, of New York. It is rumored that this company has secured a bidder who will give $400,000 and this effort is made on this account. The reduction will be fought by parties interested in the stock and bonds of the company. They are represented by King & Spalding.

The motion comes up for argument on Wednesday in chambers.

Courthouse Currents.

Colonel Rucker will not be in attendance on the United States court this week. He will be engaged in the police investigation as an attorney.

The clerks of the United States circuit and district courts are having an uncomfortable time of it at present. The clerk's room is being overhauled and repainted.

SON OF ATLANTA'S PIONEER.

Mr. J. H. Mitchell Dies at His Home Near Zebulon, Ga.

Captain John H. Mitchell, of Zebulon, well known in Atlanta, died at his home in Pike county last Saturday. His death was the result of a stroke of paralysis. He was sixty-one years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Mitchell's father was the original pioneer of Atlanta. He owned nearly all of the land on which the city is now built and donated the ground upon which the union depot stands, besides a number of church and school sites. He was a man of benevolent nature and it was his public spirit that first launched the city upon its wonderful career.

Mr. J. H. Mitchell represented Pike county several times in the legislature and was a most valuable member. He was also a frequent visitor to Atlanta.

He leaves eight children, all of whom are grown up.

WARD WILL NOT COME.

A Professorship in the Atlanta University Declined by Him.

Professor George M. Ward, who is now at Andover theological seminary, Andover, Mass., has declined a professorship in the Atlanta university, which was tendered him several days ago.

He was not offered the position of dean, as was reported. This position is held by Thomas N. Chase, who has been connected with the institution since its first existence.

That Old Reaper,

Father Time, who "reaps the bearded grain at a breath, and the flowers that grow between," spares for a green and hale old age those who counteract the infirmities incident to increasing years with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For rheumatism, lumbago, poverty of the blood, dyspepsia, neuralgia and torpidity of the liver, use the great tonic and health preserver methodically.

Bishop Vincent.

Tonight, at the Girls' High school, Bishop John H. Vincent, chancellor of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, will deliver an address; at the same time the chautauquans of the city will observe Lanier day. A very interesting programme has been arranged. The new state school commissioner, Mr. G. R. Glenn, will speak of his personal acquaintance with Lanier—the man. Mr. C. W. Hubner will present a "Sonnet to Lanier." Miss Jennie Helmer will recite an ode of Lanier's adapted to the occasion by Clifford Lanier. Mrs. Westmoreland will sing, and Mr. C. P. Williamson will preside over the exercises, introducing Bishop Vincent, whom to hear speak will be a rare treat that no one ought to think of missing. Bishop Vincent comes to Atlanta by special request to present the chautauqua movement. The public is most cordially invited. The entertainment will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

To Chicago.

Chicago is a great city and so is Atlanta and the Southern railway is the great through route connecting them. Double daily trains run via the Southern railway, and only one change of cars is necessary. The proper route and the most satisfactory schedules afforded by the Southern railway, and the route is via Chattanooga, Lexington and Cincinnati. feb 3 2-t

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
4
LBS
FAIRBANK'S
GOLD DUST
Washing Powder

Get the ☞ Genuine

See that the twins are on each package.

For cleaning floors, windows, glassware, dishes, pots, kettles, for all kinds of cleaning, scouring and scrubbing GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER has never been equaled. Its wonderful success has led many manufacturers to try and imitate it. Get only the genuine, which does better work, does it easier and cheaper than any other.

Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

MEETINGS.

A stated conclave of Coeur de Lion commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will be held in its asylum, Chamber of Commerce building, corner of East Hunter and South Pryor streets, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, this (Monday) evening. Several petitions to be read the second time and balloted on. Sir Knights, who lost regalia by the late fire, are specially requested to be present that their measures may be taken for new outfit; a representative of the Pettibone Manufacturing Company, to whom the contract was let, will be with us for this particular purpose. Knights Templars, qualified, are courteously invited. Entrance and elevator at the Pryor street front.

JAMES MAYSON,
Eminent Commander.
ZADOC B. MOON, Recorder.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS.

We can place promptly 6 per cent loans on business property and 7 per cent loans on residence property. Call and make application. BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
Gould Building.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities,
ROOM 6, CAPITAL CITY BANK B'LD'G.
fifth pg-nr

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broked
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HALL BROTHERS,
Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics july29 1y

W. F. & H. A. JENKINS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Eatonton, Ga.

Milton A. Candler. Wm. S. Thomson.
CANDLER & THOMSON,
Attorneys at Law,
Rooms 635 and 637 Equitable Building.
jan 31—3m.

Howard E. W. Palmer. Charles A. Read.
PALMER & READ,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster. Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.
69½ Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

W. B. WILLINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
62 Gate City bank building,
Atlanta, Ga.

W. W. GOODRICH,
ARCHITECT.
ATLANTA, GA.
Address P. O. Box 374.

MARVIN L. CASE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
208 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Mrs. E. Ray vs. C. W. Ray.—Libel for divorce in superior court, said county, fall term, 1894. It appearing to the court that the defendant in the above stated case does not reside in said county or said state: It is ordered that he be served by the publication of this order twice a month for two months in The Atlanta Constitution, the paper in which the sheriff's advertisements are published.
J. H. LUMPKIN, Judge S. C., A. C.
jan 30-wed thur fri sat.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.-20c- HUNDRED

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loans.

$6,750 for the cheapest home on north side of city. In splendid neighborhood.
$4,300—Elegant home, 6 rooms and fine corner lot. Reduced from $4,750.
Beautiful corner lot, 50x150, on one of choicest streets on north side, worth fully $3,000, but compelled to be sold.
$3,500—Beautiful Inman Park lot, 100 feet—$4,000 has been refused for it.
$13,000—Alabama street store, renting now for $70 per month.
$2,000—Beautiful Capitol avenue lot.
$300 per acre for 5 acres at Decatur.
Money to loan at reasonable rates on good city property. Office 12 East Alabama street; 'phone 363.

T. H. NORTHEN. WALKER DUNSON.
NORTHEN & DUNSON,
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

We have $8,000 to loan on Atlanta property.

THINK OF IT—$3,500 buys 550 acres of fertile land one mile of Appling, county site of Columbia county, 25 miles of Augusta, Ga., 8 miles from railroad, with 18-room, 2-story frame residence, 2 barns, 4 double, 2 single frame tenement houses, hothouse, dairies, ginhouse, 5-acre orchard, apples and peaches; also admirably adapted for fine stock farm, with 200 acres of bermuda grass bottoms, 4 springs, branch and creek. Improvements alone cost more than $13,000, and only $3,500 buys land and all improvements.

EXCHANGE—Two houses, new, renting for $420 per annum, for $4,000, and will take other property or farm in part payment.
NORTHEN & DUNSON.

J. B. Roberts, Real Estate,
45 Marietta Street.

5-r. brand new house, monthly payments	$1,350
3-r. h., Bellwood, $10 per month	500
10-r., Forest avenue, all conveniences.	8,500
7-r., 2-story, Richardson street	3,000
4-r., Linden avenue, 50x120	1,750
45x146, Merritts avenue	1,600
12-r., Whitehall street, large lot	7,500
One store, 30x100, Whitehall street	20,000
5-r. and store, will exchange	2,000
9-r. Washington street, 50x200, new and modern	6,000
5-r. and store, Chappel street, rents $30 month	1,500
4-r. and store, East Hunter street, rents $25 a month	2,000
9-r., Crew street, 50x200, close in and modern	6,750

We have several nice farms cheap for sale or exchange.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans Agent,
28 Peachtree Street

$3,100 buys new 5-room house, all conveniences, lot 50x150 to alley, on Boulevard. Terms reasonable.
$12,000 buys 14-room house, lot 100x100 to alley, on Church street; one-third cash, balance easy.
$1,500 cash buys 6-room house, lot 62x100, on Yonge street; cost $2,000 six months ago.
$1,000 buys 4-room house, lot 50x120, on Bailey street, near Fair street.
$2,500 buys new 6-room house, corner lot, 88 1-3x200 to 20-foot alley, on Madison st., fronting Grant park; one-half cash, 1, 2 and 3 years. Reduced from $3,000.
$900 buys 4-room house, lot 46x100, on Boaz street, near Edgewood avenue; rents $10 per month.
Cheap piece of central property on Decatur street.
$500 buys 3-room house, lot 65x150, on Flat Shoals and Fair street.
$1,500, on easy terms, buys 4-room house, lot lies well, on Georgia avenue, near Capitol avenue
Cheap lots on Rankin and Edith streets and Angier avenue.
50x120, corner, on Forest avenue.
$3,000 buys 200x200, corner, on Thurmond street. Cheap.
$3,250 buys corner lot, 100x230, on Elizabeth street, in Inman Park.
$650 buys corner, 100x100, on McMillan st.
Local money to loan on Atlanta real estate. No delay.
ISAAC LIEBMAN,
28 Peachtree Street.

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER.
The Douglass Place
On Peachtree.

I will sell upon the premises on Tuesday, February 5th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one of the prettiest, best located and most valuable places on that charming street, Peachtree. The Douglass lot fronts 90 feet on Peachtree street and has a depth of 190 feet on Bowden street. The house is very large, well constructed and beautifully arranged. The location is one of the best in the city, high and commanding, near the handsome residences of Captain Farley, Mrs. McMullan, Mr. Leonard, Colonel Alex King and others.

The titles are perfect and the terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent interest.

If you want a handsome, comfortable home on the best street in the south, attend this sale. G. W. ADAIR.
jan 24 26 27 30 feb 1 2 3 4

Sam'l W. Goode. J. A. Reynolds.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S
Real Estate Offers.

VERY CENTRAL HOUSTON ST. property vacant and improved at low prices on easy payments.

CENTRAL, 4-R., IRWIN ST. cottage, convenient to three electric lines elevated, level lot 38x105 feet with alley—$2,000 on easy terms.

BEAUTIFUL 10-ROOM Forest avenue home on lot 75x118 feet, all modern conveniences, near Jackson street, in first-class neighborhood for $8,500, and will take part pay in smaller home on north side or in choice vacant north side lot.

WEST PEACHTREE HOME on a corner lot 180x200 feet, which will make three choice lots, each 60x180 feet. The residence has 7 good rooms, wide, long verandas, water, gas, baths, stable, servants' house; on car line—all of this property for $20,000, on easy payments.

VERY CHOICE, NEW 9-room, north side residence, water, gas, baths, electric bells, corner lot, 60x90 feet to alley, in first-class neighborhood, one block from electric line and West Peachtree—only $6,750 on easy terms.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
15 Peachtree street.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate,
14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

Remember that on next Tuesday, February 5th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I will sell on the premises

THE DOUGLASS PLACE

on Peachtree street. Call at my office for a plat and go out and inspect the property and attend the sale. Somebody will get a bargain.

The titles are perfect and the terms easy.
G. W. ADAIR.

H. L. WILSON, AUCTIONEER.
5 Farms for Sale. 5
Tuesday, Feb. 5, 11 o'clock, Before the Court House.
S. H. Donaldson's Estate.

Containing from 50 to 85 acres. These farms are on the Roswell and Powers ferry road and just a few hundred yards from Peachtree, which insures the owner to always have one of the finest drives in the south to his place. Here is a rare opportunity to obtain an exceedingly desirable and valuable farm, just upon the border of Atlanta, at your own price, for it must be sold to the highest bidder for distribution. No finer location can be found for a beautiful summer home. High, dry and healthy. The old home site is a grand one. The bottom land is rich and very productive. Each farm is well watered. The surrounding country is unsurpassed in beauty, while there is absolutely nothing objectionable in this neighborhood.

Terms cash. Call at my office for plats.
H. L. WILSON,
Real Estate Agent and Land Auctioneer,
till feb5 18 Kimball House.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GOLD CURE Tablets for drinking men. Quiet, cheap, effective. Salesmen wanted. Dam Remedy Co., Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. feb3-3t

WANTED—Every salesman that travels the southern states to call at room 409 Equitable building, to procure side line; small sample; big commission; sure seller. Old Drummer. feb 2-2t

NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street, New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. sep30-1y

WANTED — Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line. Manufacturers' Oil Company, Cleveland, O. sept25— m

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A lady canvasser for splendid work that sells rapidly; large compensation for experienced lady. Address Agate, Constitution. feb2 3t

LADIES—To do fancy work at home; $6 to $10; steady work; no canvassing; send stamp. Delray Needlework Co., Delray, Mich. Feb2 7t

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—To take orders by sample at home or travel. We pay liberal salaries and expenses or good commission and furnish samples to right applicant. Address Lock Box 1354, New York City. july 5-312t

AGENS—in every state on salary and commission. Agents making $25 to $50 weekly. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. jan11-1m eod

WANTED—Live, energetic agents to handle the famous Meteor wheel—the best high-grade wheel on the market. None but responsible parties need apply; state references. Meteor Cycle Co., 47 Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill. feb 3 3t

WANTED—First-class subscription book agent for new work; just issued; sells at sight; big money for active men. Address Agate, office of this paper. feb2 7t

AGENTS IN EVERY state on salary and commission. Agents making $25 to $50 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. jan 23-3m

WANTED—Board.

WANTED BOARD—For couple in quiet home, Edgewood or Inman Park preferred; must be off car line; very quiet. E. B., Constitution. feb1-3t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

CASH PAID for old gold. A. L. Delkin Co., 69 Whitehall street. jan-23-6m

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Garden seeds now ready. Plant peas, potatoes, onion sets, cabbage, tomato. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 35 South Pryor. wed-fri-mon-2m

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10-foot showcase and counter to match. Call at 12 Whitehall street. feb 3 3t

SHAVINGS FOR SALE by Atlanta Lumber Company. Yards Humphries and Glenn streets. jan 29—1w

PERSONAL.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

OPIUM.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE habits cured at home without pain. No cure no pay. Terms and particulars free on application. Correspondence confidential. Acme Opium Cure Company. P. A. Stewart, Ph. G., secretary and manager, 207 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—A large, well lighted office, ground floor, 10 East Alabama street. Apply on premises. sun,mon.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—A blacksmith shop on Alabama street. Apply to W. A. Hemphill, business office Constitution. jan 30-10t.

LOST.

LOST—White and livered-colored pointer bitch, six months old. Has a sore on tail; answers to name of Dell. Return to C. E. Randall, photographer, 75½ Peachtree and get reward.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED to rent a two-story house, six or seven rooms; modern conveniences. Box 126.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any notes well secured. T. W. Baxter, 311 Norcross building jan 3-1m.

WE LEND our own money on real estate in this city. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould building. dec1-tf

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. nov 11-1y

$50,000—IF YOU WANT A LOAN promptly on real estate, easy monthly plan, call on W. B. Smith, 16 N. Pryor street. jan 29—6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, are prepared to place loans on business property at 6 per cent; on residence property at 7 per cent. nov1 tf

$25,000 TO LOAN on long time at reasonable rate of interest, secured by Atlanta real estate. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 311 Norcross building. jan 3-1m.

MONEY at 7 and 8 per cent, five year loans; monthly loans at $12 to $17 on the $1,000, including principal and interest. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta. jan 23-12t

7, 7½ AND 8 PER CENT loans made on improved Atlanta real estate, two to five years, interest payable semi-annually; no commissions charged borrower; no delay. Apply in person to the Scottish-American Mortgage Co., office with W. T. Crenshaw, No. 13 East Alabama street. jan 19—1m.

FOR FARM loans within 50 miles of Atlanta come to the Georgia Farm Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, 37½ Whitehall street. nov 2—5m.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street. jan 12-1y

ON DIAMONDS, ETC.—Responsible, liberal, confidential. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur St., Kimball house. jan17-6m

LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, Equitable building. oct 14-6m.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 to $50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank. jan 6—1m.

CITY LOANS, 6, 7 and 8 per cent; Georgia farms, 8 per cent. Address with stamp W. C. Davis, attorney, Room 43, Gate City bank building. nov6 6m

UNDER HEAD OF MONEY TO LOAN $2,500 to $3,000 to loan on Atlanta property for immediate payment. Wm. C. Hale, 627 Equitable building. feb1-7t

FOR RENT
By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 48 North Broad.

10 r. h., 61 Forest avenue	$55 00
7-r. h., 274 Courtland	25 00
8-r. h., 115 Courtland avenue	35 00
9-r. h., 231 Courtland	35 00
8-r. h., 601 Washington	33 33
The Albemarle, 98 Ivy, 30 rooms very modern; in good repair	
9-r. h., 199 Courtland	55 00
13-r. h., 40 Auburn	35 00
9-r. h., Luckie, furnished	65 00
6-r. h., 27 Morrison avenue	10 00
6-r. h., 98 North Forsyth	35 00
6-r. h., 410 Luckie	18 00

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free of all cost.

S. W. BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. A. G BEACH, O WINGATE, Vice Presidents.
HE ATLANTA PLUMBING COMPANY
'Phone 102.
Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
22 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MARDI GRAS
NEW ORLEANS.

On account of the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans, La., the Atlanta and West Point railroad and the Western Railway of Alabama will sell round trip tickets on February 22d to 25th inclusive, good to return 15 days from date of sale, at the low rate of ONE FARE.

For sleeping car reservations and any other information, call on any agent of these companies or write to

JNO. A. GEE, Gen. Pass. Agent,
G. W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.
Atlanta, Ga.

Remember this is the only line running extra through sleepers to New Orleans from Atlanta.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
§From Savannah and Jacksonville	7 45 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
From Hapeville	8 15 am	§To Savannah and Jacksonville	[illegible]
From Hapeville	9 45 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
From Macon and Albany	11 30 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
From Hapeville	2 00 pm	To Hapeville	[illegible]
From Hapeville	4 15 pm	§To Macon and Albany	[illegible]
From Hapevile	6 05 pm	To Hapeville	[illegible]
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	[illegible]
§From Savannah and Jacksonville	8 05 pm	§To Savannah and Jacksonville	[illegible]
Following Trains Sunday only		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
§From Hapeville	2 45pm	To Hapeville	[illegible]
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
§From Nashville	7 00 am	§To Nashville	[illegible]
From Marietta	8 30 am	§To Chattanooga	[illegible]
From Rome	10 50 a m	To Rome	[illegible]
§From Chatt'n'ga	12 25pm	To Marietta	[illegible]
§From Nashville	6 25 pm	§To Nashville	[illegible]
ATLANTA AN WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
§From Montg'm'y	6 40am	§To Montgomery	[illegible]
From Newnan	8 20 am	To Manchester	[illegible]
From Manchester	10 30 am	To Palmetto	[illegible]
§From Selma	11 40 am	§To Montgomery	[illegible]
From Palmetto	2 20 pm	To Manchester	[illegible]
From Manchester.	5 30 pm	§To Selma	[illegible]
§From Montg'm'y	6 15pm	To Newnan	[illegible]
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Newnan	10 15 am	To Newnan	[illegible]
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
§From Augusta	5 00am	§To Augusta	[illegible]
From Covington	7 45am	§To Augusta	[illegible]
§From Augusta	12 15pm	To Covington	[illegible]
§From Augusta	6 00 pm	§To Augusta	[illegible]
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
§From Wash'gton	5 20 am	§To Richmond	[illegible]
†From Cornelia	8 30 am	§To Washington	[illegible]
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Cornelia	[illegible]
§From Richmond.	9 30 pm	§To Washington	[illegible]
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (WESTERN SYSTEM.)			
No.		No.	
31 Frm Cincinnati	11 35 pm	32 To Cincinnati	[illegible]
32 Frm Jacks'ville.	4 12 am	31 To Jacksonville	[illegible]
37 Frm Chattan'ga	1 59 pm	38 To Chatanooga	[illegible]
33 Frm Rome	10 35 am	34 To Chattanooga	[illegible]
36 From Macon	8 50 pm	35 To Macon	[illegible]
38 From Jaxville	11 45 am	37 To Jaxville	[illegible]
32 Frm Brunswick	4 12 am	31 To Brunswick	[illegible]
51 Frm Birmin'h'm	11 40 am	50 To Birmingham	[illegible]
53 Frm G'nv'le Mis	8 50 pm	52 To Gr'nv'le, Mis	[illegible]
5 Frm Tallapoosa	8 50 am	54 To Tallapoosa	[illegible]
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
From Norfolk	5 20 am	To Charleston	[illegible]
From Athens	800 am	To Washington	[illegible]
§From Washington	4 09 pm	To Athens	[illegible]
From Charleston	6 45 pm	To Norfolk	[illegible]
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN.)			
From Columbus	11 30 am	To Columbus	[illegible]
From Columbus	8 05 pm	To Columbus	[illegible]
MIDDLE GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC. (VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD TO COVINGTON.)			
From Milledgeville	12 15 pm	To Milledgeville	[illegible]
From Milledgeville.	6 00pm	To Milledgeville	[illegible]
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	11 00 a	To Fort Valley	[illegible]

S. A. L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC 23, 1894.

'The Atlanta Special' Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

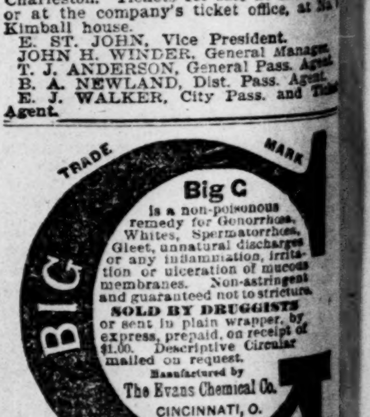
NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

DOUBLE DAILY
Between Atlanta and New York.

No. 38. Daily.	No. 402. Daily.	Central Time Daily and Sunday	No 403 Daily
8 15pm	12 00 m	Lv Atlanta c.t Ar	4 00 pm
pm	2 28 pm	Ar... Winder...Lv	[illegible]
		East. Time	
11 48 pm	3 03 pm	Ar... Athens ...Lv	3 03 pm
12 57 am	4 01 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	2 04 pm
2 02 am	4 55 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	1 15 pm
2 33 am	5 23 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	[illegible]
3 30 am	6 03 pm	Ar... Clinton ..Lv	12 04 pm
5 00 am	7 23 pm	Ar...Chester...Lv	10 51 am
6 30 am	8 45 pm	Ar...Monroe...Lv	9 37 am
10 25 am	9 45pm	Ar..Charlotte..Lv	5 50 am
7 45 am	9 43 pm	Ar. Wadesboro Lv	8 47 am
8 30 am	10 20 pm	Ar. Rockingham. Lv	8 05 am
8 40 am	10 30 pm	Ar...Hamlet...Lv	7 54 am
12 30pm	7 50 a.m	Ar Wilmington Lv	7 30 pm
9 40 am	11 21 pm	Ar...So. Pines Lv	7 10 am
10 30 am	12 05 am	Ar... Sanford ...Lv	6 28 am
11 00 am	1 26 am	Ar...Raleigh ...Lv	5 15 am
1 42 pm	2 33 am	Ar...Henderson..Lv	4 10 am
3 12 pm	4 05 am	Ar...Weldon..Lv	2 48 am
5 50 pm	7 30 am	Ar..Norfolk...Lv	9 00 pm
5 51 pm	6 00 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	12 55 am
6 43 pm	6 40 am	Ar Richmond Lv	12 23 am
11 10 pm	10 45 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	8 40 pm
12 48 am	12 05 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	7 21 pm
3 45 am	2 20 pm	Ar Phil'delphia Lv	5 05 pm
6 53 am	4 53 pm	Ar New York Lv	3 20 pm

Trains Nos. 402 and 403 are solid vestibuled trains with Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, through sleepers between Monroe and Portsmouth, Va.; Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping cars between Charlotte and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41, solid between Atlanta and Norfolk, carrying Pullman sleepers attached, making direct connection at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Washington and New York, and all points north and east; at Norfolk with steamers for Washington, Bay Line for Baltimore, Old Dominion for New York. Trains and 45, solid trains between Atlanta and Columbia, with through coaches for Charleston. Tickets for sale at union depot or at the company's ticket office, at No. Kimball house.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President.
JOHN H. WINDER, General Manager.
T. J. ANDERSON, General Pass. Agent.
B. A. NEWLAND, Dist. Pass. Agent.
E. J. WALKER, City Pass. and Ticket Agent.



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or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, on receipt of $1.00. Descriptive Circular mailed on request.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

George Florence vs. Emma Florence. No. 384 fall term, 1890, Fulton superior court. Petition to remove marital disabilities. To Emma Florence, greeting:

By order of the court I hereby notify you that on the 5th day of August, George Florence filed a suit against for removal of disabilities to marry returnable to the fall term, 189 court under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to at said court, to be held on the in March, 1895, to answer plaint. In default thereof the court proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness the Honorable J. H. judge of said court, this the 28th cember, 1894. G. H. TA
Clerk Superior Court Fulton County, Georgia. dec 31, jan 14, jan

RDI GRA
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Vest Point railroad, and
Railway of Alabama wi
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FARE.
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EE, G. W. ALLE
Agent, Trav. Pass. Ag
Atlanta, Ga.
this is the only line ru
through sleepers to Ne
m Atlanta.

AD SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of
m This City—Central Time.

DEPART.
L RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
6 45 am | To Hapeville
7 45 am | ToHapeville
8 15 am | $To Savannah and Jacksonville
9 45 am | To Hapeville
11 30 am | To Hapeville
2 00 pm | To Hapeville
4 15 pm | $To Macon and Albany
6 05 pm | To Hapeville
7 20 pm | To Hapeville
8 05 pm | $To Savannah and Jacksonville
Following Trains Sunday only:
10 40 am | To Hapeville
2 45pm | To Hapeville

AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
7 00 am | $To Nashville
8 30 am | $To Chattanooga
10 50 a m | To Rome
12 25pm | To Marietta
6 25 pm | $To Nashville

WEST POINT RAILROAD.
6 40am | $To Montgomery
8 20 am | To Manchester
10 30 am | To Palmetto
11 40 am | $To Montgomery
2 20 pm | To Manchester
5 30 pm | $To Selma
6 15 pm | To Newnan
Sunday Following Train only:
10 15 am | To Newnan

EORGIA RAILROAD.
5 00am | $To Augusta
7 45am | $To Augusta
12 15pm | To Covington
6 00 pm | $To Augusta

HERN RAILWAY COMPANY (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)
5 20 am | $To Richmond
8 30 am | $To Washington
3 55 pm | To Cornelia
6 00 pm | $To Washington

RAILWAY (WESTERN SYSTEM)
No.
11 35 pm | 32 To Cincinnati
4 12 am | 31 To Jacksonville
1 59 pm | 38 To Chattanooga
10 35 am | 34 To Chattanooga
8 50 pm | 35 To Macon
11 45 am | 37 To Jaxville
4 12 am | 31 To Brunswick
11 40 am | 50 To Birmingham
8 50 pm | 52 To Gr'nv'le,Mis
8 60 am | 54 To Tallapoosa

EABOARD AIR-LINE.
AROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.
5 20 am | To Charleston
800 am | To Washington
4 09 pm | To Athen
6 45 pm | To Norfolk

GIA MIDLAND AND GULF.
ENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN
11 30 am | To Columbus
8 05 pm | To Columbus

E GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC.
ORGIA RAILROAD TO COVINGTON.)
12 15 pm | To Milledgeville
6 00pm | To Milledgeville

A AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.
11 00 a | To For Valley

S. A. L.

D AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE
FECT DEC 23, 1894.
ta Special" Solid Vestibule
—No Extra Fare Charged.

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DOUBLE DAILY
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Central Time Daily and Sunday	No 403 Daily
Lv Atlanta c.ti Ar	4 09 pm
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Ar... Athens ... Lv	3 03 pm
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Ar... Chester ... Lv	10 51 am
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Ar... Hamlet... Lv	7 54 am
Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	7 30 pm
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Ar... Sanford ... Lv	6 26 am
Ar... Raleigh ... Lv	5 14 am
Ar... Henders'n Lv	4 10 am
Ar... Weldon ... Lv	2 48 am
Ar.. Norfolk ... Lv	9 00 pm
Ar Petersburg Lv	12 55 am
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Ar Wash'gton Lv	8 40 pm
Ar Baltimore Lv	7 31 pm
Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	5 18 pm
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402 and 403 are solid vestibule Pullman Buffet Sleeping anta and Washington, through ween Monroe and Portsmouth Buffet parlor cars between and New York; sleeping Charlotte and Wilmington 38 and 41, solid between Atl folk, carrying Pullman sleeper making direct connection h Atlantic Coast Line for and New York, and all points ast; at Norfolk with steamer gton, Bay Line for Baltimore on for New York. Trains trains between Atlanta with through coaches Tickets for sale at union ompany's ticket office, at No.

OHN, Vice President.
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ERSON, General Pass. Agent.
WLAND, Dist. Pass. Agent.
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Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
$1.00

orence vs. Emma Florence term, 1890, Fulton superior on to remove marital disabili mma Florence, greeting: of the court I hereby notify the 5th day of August ence filed a suit against you of disabilities to marry again o the fall term, 1890, of said the foregoing caption. further notified to be present to be held on the first Monday 95, to answer plaintiff's default thereof the court e justice shall appertain. e Honorable J. H. L court, this the 28th day G. H. TAN r Court Fulton County. dec 31, jan 14, jan 28

HERE'S TO INGERSOLL

Dr. Hawthorne Makes Answer to the Infidel's Lecture.

HE ALSO PROPOUNDS SOME QUERIES

The Doctor Goes After Ingersoll with Unsparing Hands—Synopsis of the Scorching Sermon.

Robert Ingersoll, infidel, lawyer and orator, funished Dr. Hawthorne with the theme for a sermon that fairly exhausted the vocabulary of burning words yesterday morning.

The doctor took up the argument of the famous infidel and went for it in his characteristic way. After tearing the argument to his complete satisfaction, he turned and propounded a number of questions to Colonel Ingersoll.

Just before Dr. Hawthorne began his sermon he read the Lord's prayer. In commenting on the words, "Our Father," he said: "One of the progressive sisters of the woman's suffrage convention has made the startling discovery that God is a mother, as well as a father, and is proceeding to worship Him accordingly. This is a specimen of the new gospel which we shall hear when these feminine haters of Pauline theology get possession of our pulpits and invert God's order. The 'God-our-Mother' gospel is one of the latest products of these manly women. It indicates progress, but progress backwards to something worse than mediæval superstition. To bring revelation into harmony with this 'woman's rights' theology the progressive sister will so change the passage which declares that 'the head of the woman is the man,' as to make it read, 'the head of the man is the woman.'"

Dr. Hawthorne's text was: "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul. The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart." Prov. xix, 7,8.

"Next week that notorious desperado of modern infidelity, Robert Ingersoll, will appear before this community to outrage the most sacred feelings of our people by denouncing the Bible as the most infamous book in the universe, and the Savior of mankind as the author of the most mischievous deception that has ever cursed the world. He is a desperado 'for revenue only.' He comes to us, not with any purpose or desire to promote our welfare, but to add another $1,000 to the contents of his money bag. I am sure that he has no love for the south. During the last thirty years no enemy of hers has tried to do more to afflict, humiliate and degrade her. He comes now to insult her people by the most audacious and indecent abuse of their religion and religious institutions, and by asking them to signalize their submission to the disgrace by giving him a pecuniary reward.

"This community is too loyal to the constitutional right of free speech to forbid him to speak, and there are gamblers, harlots and other moral lepers enough among us to furnish some applause for the sacrilegious wit and vulgar blasphemies of his performance. All decent and self-respecting people will look upon him as an empiric of unwarrantable pretensions, a mountebank of brazen impudence, a conscienceless trader in profane wit, a cheap edition of a dead, buried and almost forgotten defamer of sacred things, and a moral vulture whose only originality consists in his abnormal capacity for besmirching virtue and vilifying greatness.

"A few years ago, when Dr. A. C. Dixon, of Brooklyn, openly charged him with a number of dishonorable transactions, he brought suit for slander, but when he discovered that the doctor was in possession of all the facts needed to sustain the indictment, he ignominiously retired from a contest which he had entered with protestations of angelic innocence and noisy declarations of heroic courage.

"Yes, we will hear him. If the giuleless Man of Galilee could afford to listen to satan when he said, 'All these will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me,' we need not be afraid of the little speech of one of his latter day missionaries, whose only purpose is to get his '$1,000 a night.' 'Get thee behind me satan' was all that was needed to put the original 'roaring lion' to flight, and less than this would facilitate the departure of one of his degenerate whelps.

"I have in my possession a syllabus of the speech which this man purposes to deliver in our city. There is not the semblance of a dignified and honest argument in it. He attempts to prove nothing. It is a tissue of reckless assertions, interspersed with numerous witticisms which he has borrowed from circuses, negro minstrel shows, variety theaters and other disreputable institutions.

"He sets out with the assumption that a belief in God is unwarrantable, and that the people who hold to it are weak and foolish. The Bible declares that 'the fool has said in his heart there is no God,' and it requires only a moderate exercise of our reasoning faculties to prove that this declaration is true, and that Mr. Ingersoll, and not the believer in the Bible, is the fool.

"Every rational mind must and does admit the eternal existence of something. If Mr. Ingersoll denies that this universe came from something, he is the only infidel who does. Only a lunatic or an idiot would say that something came from nothing.

"What is that eternal something from which all other things have derived their existence? Some infidels call it 'cell,' some 'protoplasm,' some 'fire mist' and others 'force.' Herbert Spencer has named it 'the unknown and unknowable.' The Bible calls it 'God.' It is not known what Mr. Ingersoll's name for it is. The predominance of his commercial instincts would naturally incline him to name it for something akin to the stuff which he gets for abusing the Bible. If a temple should ever be erected for the worship of it and he should be called to serve at its altar, I am sure that he would demand his 'thousand dollars a night.'

"The name is not so important. But whether you call it 'cell,' or 'protoplasm,' or 'fire mist,' or 'force,' or 'unknown and unknowable,' you must admit that it existed before anything else; that it is eternal, and that out of it all other things have come. If that original something was the parent of all other things it had intelligence. If it was a 'cell, it was a rational 'cell.' If it was 'protoplasm,' it was thinking 'protoplasm.' If it was 'fire mist,' it was intelligent 'fire mist.' If it was 'force,' it was reasoning 'force.' Why do I say this? Because it is a self-evident truth that a thing can communicate only what it possesses. Was the first thing a cell? If it was, then you and I came from that original cell, and if you and I are intelligent beings that original cell had intelligence. If I, an intelligent being, evolved from protoplasm, then protoplasm had intelligence. If it had intelligence it was supreme, because there was nothing anterior or superior to it. Before Mr. Ingersoll gets through his silly diatribe against those who believe in a divine creator of the universe, let him answer this argument.

"What was the origin of matter? Was it created? If it was, then there is a personal creator. If you say that it was not created, but has always existed, I will ask you another question. What was the origin of motion? Was it created? If it was, then there must be a personal creator, because a creation without a creator is unthinkable. If you say that motion is eternal; that it never had a beginning, I will ask you a third question, What is the origin of thought? Is it a creation. If it is, then there is a personal creator. If it is not a creation, but has existed for all eternity, then we are compelled to admit the existence of an eternal thinking being. Will this infidel teacher, who comes to enlighten our feeble minds for a consideration of 'a thousand dollars a night,' inject into the little piece which he is expected to speak an answer to this argument.

"Mr. Ingersoll is a hybrid. He is an agonistic, atheist and materialist. Materialism says that human life is transmitted. I will not controvert that proposition. But from what was the first human life transmitted? From the monkey? If so, from what was the monkey's life transmitted? From the alligator? If so, from what was the alligator's life transmitted? From the lizard? If so, from what was the lizard's life transmitted? So we may go back and back until we come to protoplasm. What a relief to men like Ingersoll if the human mind would stop there. But it will not stop. No sooner has the infidel declared that human life had its origin in protoplasm than I and all other men who think want to know where protoplasm got its life.

"Fearing that it I may tax too heavily the intellectual capacity of our teacher, I will submit to him a simple problem. There is an egg. What did it come from? From a hen. What did the hen come from? From an egg. If every egg came from a hen and every hen came from an egg, tell us, Mr. Ingersoll, what the first egg came from. It seems to me that you cannot avoid the conclusion that either the first egg or the first hen was a creation. If you admit it to be a creation and you are not insane or dishonest you will admit the existence of a personal creator.

"Who then is the fool? The man who believes in a personal creator, or the man who goes through the country making merchandise of his atheistic blasphemies?

"Another charge which Mr. Ingersoll will make in his forthcoming tirade against Christianity is, that all the miracles of the Bible were frauds—the mere tricks of men who made their living by imposing upon human ignorance and credulity. He claims that Jesus Christ was a 'slight-of-hand Man' and that He gained His pre-eminence among His associates only by His superior skill in feats of legerdemaine.

"If it be admitted that God has performed one miracle it is not unreasonable to believe in other miracles. 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.' 'The worlds were made by the word of God.' The fact here declared was a miracle. Creation, whether by evolution as its form or not, was a miracle. The creation of the germ or germs out of which the whole physical universe has grown was a miraculous work, because it brought into existence something at a period when nothing existed but the divine Creator. Did Christ perform miracles? Nicademus believed that He did, for when He went to him in person and said: 'No man can do these miracles which Thou doest except God be with him.'

"The Evangelists tell us that Jesus performed miracles. But Mr. Ingersoll says no one knows who wrote the four gospels. When he says this he convicts himself either of stupidity or dishonesty. He does not doubt that John Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost,' or that Newton wrote the 'Principia,' or that Tom Paine wrote the 'Age of Reason.' Why? Because he accepts the testimony of history and tradition. Our belief that the gospel were written by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John rests upon the same kind of evidence.

"Mr. Ingersoll says that if Jesus had wrought the miracles which He is said to have performed the Jews would not have crucified Him. This is a specimen either of his ignorance of history or of his moral inability to speak the truth. Every student of history knows that the Jews did not deny the reality of the miracles of Jesus, but claimed that He worked these wonders through satanic power. That Christ claimed to perform miracles Mr. Ingersoll does not deny, but he says He was a deceiver, a slight-of-hand Man, a peripetetic trickster, who bamboozled the rabble that followed him. Do you believe that? Can you believe that the Man who taught the purest morality the world has ever known, who lived the most benevolent life the world has ever witnessed and who died to bear testimony to what He taught, was a mere wandering vendor of tricks which He had learned from Egyptian magicians? No, you cannot believe it. Neither does Mr. Ingersoll believe it. Why then does he say it? Ask the ticket man when you go to purchase admission to his lecture. The only difference between him and Judas Iscariot is that he gets more money for his infamy.

"In reply to this blasphemous accusation I will say, in the first place, that God cannot commit murder. God is the author of my being, and having made me I am absolutely His property. This being true, it is His sovereign right to remove me from the earth whenever He chooses to do it, and by such methods as are pleasing to Himself. In the exercise of His sovereignty over man He says, 'Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return.' In executing this decree He has taken away the physical lives of all the generations of men from Adam to the present. Who will question His right to make and execute such a decree? Has He not the same right to take one man's life by the sword that He has to take another man's life by disease? He destroyed the Canaanites by the armies of another people. Who will say that He had not the right to do it?

"When Mr. Ingersoll says that the 'Bible is the most infamous book in the universe,' he means that of all the books of the universe its standard of ethics is the lowest. What is the morality of the Bible? This we may know not by listening to a man who gets '$1,000 a night' for misrepresenting the Bible, but by going directly to the book itself. Here are some samples of Bible ethics: 'Honor thy father and thy mother,' 'Children obey your parents.' Is there anything wrong in these precepts? Is there anything in them to corrupt the heart of a child? 'Thou shalt not commit adultery,' 'Thou shalt do no murder,' 'Thou shalt not steal,' 'Thou shalt not bear false witness,' 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' 'As ye have opportunity, do good unto all men,' 'As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them,' 'Love your enemies,' 'Above all things have fervent charity.' 'See that none render evil for evil unto any man,' 'If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men,' 'Keep thyself pure,' 'Shun the very appearance of evil.'

"An infallible and universal standard of right and wrong is an absolute necessity to mankind. There must be such a standard somewhere. Where is it? It is not in ourselves. It is not what we feel or think. That would make as many standards as there are individuals in the world, because no two human beings feel and think exactly alike. If every man were a law unto himself there could be nothing but social chaos on the earth. The infallible and universal standard of right and wrong is in the Bible. The essence of it is expressed in the golden rule: 'As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.'

"As Mr. Ingersoll does not admit the existence of God, he does not believe in any universal standard of rectitude. If there be no God every man must decide for himself what is right and what is wrong.

"'There is no God, or if there be a God we cannot know it; the Bible is a lie; Jesus Christ was a slight-of-hand man; whatever a man believes to be right is right; death is an eternal sleep, or if there be another life we cannot know it.' This is Mr. Ingersoll's creed. Does any man in his right mind believe that such a creed is better than Christianity? Does any man who is not bereft of reason believe that the universal adoption of it would advance the world in virtue, happiness and prosperity? Would it reform the drunkard? Would it make virtuous, law-abiding and useful men of thieves, bandits and murderers? Would it elevate our characters, dignify the objects of our pursuit, and render us patient and cheerful in adversity? Would it improve our social condition? Would it subdue wrong and establish justice? Would it enlarge our sympathies, harmonize discordant elements and bind together the dissevered races of mankind in one great loving, virtuous, peaceful and happy brotherhood? No man, who has mind enough to understand the relation of principles to conduct, believes that it would. Mr. Ingersoll himself sees in this proposed substitute for Christianity no real benefit to the world. The only tangible blessing that comes within the range of his agnostic vision, when he discusses this question, is his 'thousand dollars a night.'

"The world at large has never ventured upon the experiment, but single nations, communities and individuals have. France tried it about a hundred years ago. What were the results? Red-handed lawlessness, unprecedented vice, and such a carnival of crime as God's stars has never shone upon. So appalling was the transformation, that the horrified nation soon called a convention and reaffirmed its faith in God and immortality.

"Christianity is not an experiment. It has been tried, and it has not failed. Wherever it has been taught and practiced, in its purity and simplicity, it has made men better, and advanced every interest of society. As authority upon this subject, every intelligent person would put James Anthony Froude immeasureably above Robert Ingersoll.

"In New York there is a gospel mission for fallen and criminal men and women. If you would know what the love of Christ can inspire men to do for the castaways of human society, and what a belief in Christ can do for the moral and physical transformation of such human wrecks, go to that mission and see with your own eyes, and hear with your own ears. That is what Christianity does for the fallen, friendless and helpless. It rekindles hope. It points to redemption. It stretches out a strong, helping hand, says, 'Take hold, and I will lift you from bondage to freedom, from darkness to day, from vice to virtue, and from infamy to honor.' For such creatures Ingersoll has nothing but a gospel of dispair. 'If you are down, and helpless, and weary of life, take strychnine, or put a bullet through your brain and your troubles will be over.'

"Oh, thou remorseless deceiver of men! Come and show thy cunning hand. Denounce the Bible. Blaspheme the God that made thee, and put into thy purse the reward of thy infamy; but for all this thou shalt be called into judgment. And know thou that the sacred cause which thy lying tongue hast traduced will live and flourish when thou art dead, buried and epitaphed with the execrations of the world.

"Blessed Bible! Immortal truth! Guide and comforter of our lives! Inextinguishable light! How happy we are that neither Ingersoll, nor the devil, nor the woman's rights convention can blot thee out or take from our breasts the hopes which thou hast inspired."

SIDNEY LANIER.

"Go trembling song
And stay not long; oh, stay not long!
Thou'rt only a gray and sober dove
But thine eye is faith and thy wing is love."

Yesterday was Sidney Lanier's birthday. Soon he will have been dead fourteen years. Could he have lived until then he would be only fifty-three years old—but is he dead? Will he ever die?

If, indeed, our struggling, soulful Georgia poet, when he penned the above beautiful verse, could have known that yesterday all the world would be twining laurels for his brow, to keep fresh his memory, would he have wondered? Ah! would he have written that more pathetic couplet, in the poem to Beethoven, of

"The praise a poet wins too late
Who starves from earth into a star?"

Yes, it is Sidney Lanier's birthday anniversary, and as chautauqua circles in all other lands are observing "Lanier day," because the chautauqua class of '98 is named for the two southern poets—Sidney and Clifford Lanier—it gives me pleasure to send out to all the southland a symposium, as it were, through the columns of The Constitution—a rare collection of choice thought, in gems of fitting praise, for our gifted poet, from the pens of peers who have paid worthy tribute to our Georgian's genius.

For love's sweet sake I seleet first a few glowing words from the canonized poet's brother—brother in more than natural ties—and southern vice president of the chautauqua class.

Clifford Lanier: "Upon the deck of an enchanted vessel—the enchanted vessel of an ardent, unchangeable, sincere love of spiritual beauty—he sailed over many dream-and-thought-and-soul-haunted voyages, and visited many lovely shores. * * * Filled with enthusiasm, patient of hope, he desired to live life at its highest and best. I think his deepest thought was to be of some little good to man."

James Russell Lowell: "He was not only a man of genius, with a rare gift for the happy word, but had in him qualities that won affection and commanded respect. I had the pleasure of seeing him but once, when he called on me (in more gladsome days) at Elenwood, but the image of his shining presence is among the friendliest in my memory."

Rishard W. Gilder: "Some of his poetic work was experimental, not fully and restfully accomplished, though always with gleams here and there from the very 'heaven of song.' * * * And every now and then there crystallizeed in his intense and musical mind a lyric of such diamond-like strength and luster that it can no more be lost from the diadem of English song than can the lyrics of Sidney and Herbert."

E. C. Stedman to the president of Johns Hopkins university: "It is a fine thing that such an institution as your university should have its shrines, and among them that of its own poet, in a certain sense canonized."

W. J. Scott: "Perhaps the most salient point of Lanier's poetry is its lofty idealism. * * * Reckoned 'by figures on a dial's face,' his years were few; but measured by the far-reaching results of his life work, they were like the stars for magnitude. He died at an age when Wordsworth had not written his 'Excursion,' nor Tennyson his 'In Memoriam.' What else he might have accomplished is a matter of conjecture, but he did enough to be enrolled, as Mr. Ward says, 'among the princes of song.'"

G. D. Black in Belford's Magazine: "Lanier's genius was touched with sadness, but it was the lofty sadness of one who sees the goal toward which he strives ever above him. His soul was suffused with love for the deep things of truth and goodness.

"He fixed his eye upon the high ideals of beauty with the rapt devotion of an old Greek. He lived in a world of sweet sounds, whose kingly and queenly dwellers have hearts like the lute-voiced Israfel. Like the bird that is driven into our warm room from the stormy night and sings for us before it departs in the morning a few strangely sweet songs, Lanier came to us from the Great Invisible, he tarried only for a night, while from the world of music in which his soul was inswathed he breathed forth a few beautifully noble melodies—and then away!"

Edith M. Thomas:
"There mounts the winged song, there glows
The ardor white of rare Lanier."

Richard E. Burton:
"And now, the pain apart, we picture thee
As pacing wider ways, having for mate
Two kindred ones in bliss that's brotherly—
Ehelley and Keats—before disconsolate:
The while on earth thine eyes may ever see
Souls shapened by thy song to high estate."

Mrs. Frances E. Turnbull:
"'God taught him'—aye, the poet-teacher knew
His mission was of God: He knew
God's love could clear the shadow from created things.
Men needed not to grieve. So flowed
His velvet 'flute-note' forth in luminous melody;
The chords of his pure life welled up in rhapsody
To chant dear Beauty's holiness, and while he sings
Where God hath called him, in our hearts alway,
He singeth of God's day."

Many and many more are the noble tributes that gifted ones have paid our Lanier. Is it not time we taught English in its purity, through the means he has shown us, in our Georgia schools? The Century says, in speaking of "Lanier on the English Novel:" "As in the earlier 'Science of English Verse' the author is deeply philosophic, he seeks to go to the root of the matter;" and further, of Lanier's work on the same, it says: "More philosophic and nearer the truth than we can find in the work of any one who has hitherto considered the history of fiction, and it is indisputable that no one can afford, herafter, to write of the evolution of the novel, or, indeed, of any important department of literature, without taking account of this book."

The Scribners have now in press a volume of Lanier's selected poems, edited by Morgan Callaway, Jr., and when this cheaper book is out it will be easy for all to learn more of our famous Georgia poet—famous more elsewhere than in Georgia, however—but tonight, at Browning hall, in the Girls' Hight school building, Bishop Vincent and State School Commissioner Glenn and Mr. Hubner, and others, will speak of Lanier and the great chautauqua system, through which the world is learning to love him more and more this winter. His beautiful "Ballad to the Trees and the Master" will be sung. His "Ode to Johns Hopkins University," adapted to chautauqua and Atlanta for this occasion by his brother, Clifford, by special request, will be recited, and all who are interested on chatauqua or Lanier are cordially invited to be present.

BUNNIE LOVE,
C. L. S. C. Secretary for the South.

MADE A WILD LEAP

Negro Clubmen Raided Yesterday by the Detectives.

A SHARP STRUGGLE WITH GAMBLERS

A Negro Burglar with Three Trunks of Stolen Goods Captured—An Arrest to Follow the Strychnine Case.

Three terrified negroes made a flying leap from the second-story of a Decatur street building yesterday afternoon and landed in a bunch on the sidewalk. They left behind them the shattered remains of a window sash and a pool of blood.

While this exhibition was on the outside, a more remarkable scene had opened up in the room from which they had disappeared.

Detectives Wooten and Holcombe were holding a terrorized crowd of gamblers at bay while the staircase echoed with the noise of a sharp conflict between another crowd and Letectives Barrett and Ivy. It was an exciting raid, and the determined resistance of the gamblers caused some of them to come out of the fight with their craniums somewhat larger than they really ought to have been.

The organization was known as the Pleasure Club, but the officers had planned to curtail their pleasure yesterday afternoon, and in accordance with these plans Detective Wooten silently stole up the stairs where he could see just what was going on. Through the keyhole he heard something like this:

"Come, seven or elev'n. Hold on dar little Phoebe's nine. Gimme dem bones, nigger. Lemme show yer how to shoot. Jes push dat pile dis way; de money's mine. Ante up dar wid de dimes. I'll run high, low, Jack en de game, jes as easy as I kin breathe. Who dole de cards dis time?"

The detective was satisfied. He gave a long, low whistle for the other officers, and before the startled crowd could realize what had happened the door was bursted in and they were ordered "Hands up!" There was a simultaneous rush to the windows, but it was too far to the ground for all except the three which leaped first. They went out headlong from the second story carrying window and all. Their escape from instant death was miraculous, possibly due to their heads striking first.

After a short struggle the rest of the crowd was handcuffed and carried to police station.

A Wily Burglar's Work.

Patrolman Taylor early yesterday morning noticed a negro with a large trunk on his shoulders making his way to the carshed. The negro made an effort to avoid the officer. He was badly frightened when questioned.

"I'se gwine down to Griffin. I ain't done nuthin'. Dis here's my wife's trunk an' I gwine down to see her."

The explanation did not satisfy the officer. He arrested the negro, who gave the name of Tom Hill, and the contents of the trunk were examined. It was packed with articles which, to all appearances, had been stolen.

Detectives Holcombe and Wooten looked into the case during the day and found at the house where the negro lived two other trunks also packed with stolen goods. Some of the articles had been taken the night before from a house on Courtland street. Other burglaries were traced up. Last night Ed Brown, thought to be implicated in the thefts, was also arrested.

The Case at the Capitol.

The officials and employes at the state capitol are still excited over the attempt to poison them Friday evening.

Detective Holcombe has been steadily at work on the case. An arrest will probably be made this morning. Jeff Pope, who it was thought put the strychnine in the water, denies that he had anything to do with it. He had been told to seek another position after the 1st of February and it was thought that he put the poison in the water in order to kill out some of his co-laborers, thinking that in that case he would be retained. The negro, however, denies this very strenuously.

SOCIETY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Announcement was made late of the marriage of Miss Nettie Snyder to Mr. Richard Werner. The wedding was a very quiet one, only a few intimate friends being present. The bride is a native of Wellington, Kan., but has been in Atlanta for some time. Mr. Werner, the groom, was born in this city and has been connected with the Lowry Banking Company for several years, and is very well known here. The young couple will make their future home on St. Charles avenue, where they will receive the congratulations of their friends.

***

Mrs. Homer Arnold has issued invitations for an aftertoon reception on February 7th, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at 202 Washington street. Mrs. Arnold is a lovely and attractive woman. Her home is charming in every way and the entertainment is looked forward to with great pleasure by all those invited.

***

Milledgeville, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—On last Wednesday evening the spacious parlors of Professor and Mrs. J. Harris Chappell were open to receive the young people of our city in a "Bal Poudre," complimentary to Miss Laretta Toomer, of Portsmouth, Va. Miss Toomer is a brunette of rare Virginia type and a most charming young lady. The german was danced, led by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Andrews. Those present were Misses Gamor, Jule Trippe, Fox, Barksdale, Walton and May Hollingshead, Hull, Ried, Freeman, Bourdeen, Fitch, Thrash, of Griffin, Pierce, Messrs. W. H. and H. H. Hunter, W. S. Jones, Harden James, of Port Royal, S. C., Campton Barrett, Fowler, E. B. and B. J. Fox, Tannar, T. M. Cann, W. T. Cann, Jr., McCraw, Vaughn, Jerry Moore, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Andrews, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Calaway, Dr. and Mrs. T. M Hall, Mrs. Crowell and Mrs. duBignon.

The store of Mr. W. E. Haygood, which was robbed of $2,160 a week or two ago, has been closed by the sheriff, pending a hearing for receiver.

Sparta, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Dr. J. H. Green, of Decatur, Ga., with his family, is visiting relatives in Sparta. The doctor's father practiced medicine in the county nearly a half century ago and his ancestors and relatives of five generations are found in the old county here. While here he expects to visit the old family home of the Greens on Mount Zion and look again upon the old academy, where Dr. Charles P. Boman taught the best school of his day in the state, and where the doctor himself attended school.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

—Gus Morrow, of Jonesboro, mayor and editor, paid his quarterly visit to Atlanta yesterday. He is devoting himself almost exclusively to editorial and municipal matters nowadays, and he but rarely visits the city.

—Mrs. C. H. Swift, whose health has been seriously impaired for a year, has greatly improved in the last few days; in fact, her improvement has been so decided as to insure her restoration to perfect health. Mrs. Swift, who is the wife of Mr. C. H. Swift, has many friends who join those of her husband in congratulations.

—Stephen Gaines, the eldest of fourteen children of William and Louisa Gaines, and the faithful body servant of Mr. Gabriel Toombs, the brother of the late General Toombs, departed this life this morning at his residence in this city at the advanced age of eighty years. The Gaineses served the Toombs family for more than a century. He died of congestion of the brain.

IVORY SOAP
IVORY
IT FLOATS
BEST FOR SHIRTS.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

MUSCLE COMES WHEN GOOD BLOOD FLOWS

Pure blood is necessary for good health. Poisoned or poor blood, either from disease or other causes, should be attended to at once. True and genuine specialists who study and have the experience just for those troubles alone should be the ones to consult. Dr. Hathaway & Co., are the acknowledged leaders in the successful treatment of all delicate diseases peculiar to man and womankind, skin, blood, and nervous affections. Consultation free at office or by mail.

SPECIALTIES:
Specific Blood Poisoning,
Syphilis,
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Rheumatism,
Kidney and Bladder Troubles,
Pimples
Ulcers,
Piles,
Catarrh,
and all Diseases of Women.

Weak Men and Women! Do you Want to Be Cured

Dr. Hathaway & Co

Are regular graduates and hold diplomas from some of the best medical colleges in America, and are acknowledged today to be the leading and successful specialists of the United States.

We can with honesty say that our treatment cures where others fail, and we know that if cure is possible we can do it. Our grateful patients testify from all over the United States. Our cures are permanent. No poisonous medicine used.

MEN—Write to us if you have any of the following diseases: Night emissions, Impotency, Weak or Undeveloped Organs, Gleet, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Piles, Sores, Pimples on Face, etc.

WOMEN—Consult us if you are suffering from any of the following diseases: Female Weakness, Displacements, Bearing Down Pains, Irregularities, Barrenness, Whites, Nervousness, Poor Circulation, Pimples on Face or any disease peculiar to your sex.

Patients treated and entire treatment sent to all parts of the world free from observation, with full instructions. Send for Blank No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No 4 for catarrh. 64-page reference book for men and women sent free by mentioning this paper. Call on them or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 34 and 35 Inman biulding.
Office hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

WILL CLOSE OUT MY STOCK
—OF—
Fall and Winter Goods
At a GREAT REDUCTION for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS. Call and see me.
SATZKY, Merchant Tailor,
11 East Alabama Street.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Dayton Hale et al. will apply to next regular meeting of the city county for franchise to build and operate an electric street railway in behalf of the Atlanta Electric Railway Company, along and over the following streets in the city. From city limits along Crew street to Bass street or Georgia avenue; along Bass street or Georgia avenue to Loyd street; along Loyd street to Union depot; from Loyd along Garnett street to Forsyth street; along Forsyth street and over Forsyth street bridge to Walton street.

Also from Georgia avenue or Bass street, along Pulliam street to Montgomery (or Atlanta avenue) or Vassor street, and along Atlanta avenue or Vassor and Jefferson streets to Crew street, also along Vassor from Pulliam to Pryor street, and along Pryor street to city limits.

jan 30-5t. DAYTON HALE.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.
Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874.
Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hernia, Rheumatism, Urinary Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Atlanta Lumber Company vs. W. H. Beaumont and H. K. Reeves—No. 4888 City Court of Atlanta, November Term, 1894—Petition to foreclose a lien as material men upon real estate of defendants. To the defendant, H. K. Reeves, a non-resident: You are hereby commanded to be and appear at the city court of Atlanta, to be held in and for said county on the first Monday in March, 1895, then and there to answer the plaintiff's complaint, as in default thereof said court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Hon. Howard Van Epps, judge of said court, this the 19th day of December, 1894. C. H. TANNER,
jan 2 16 feb 4 11 Clerk.

FOR THREE MORE DAYS,
FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
You can take any $20, $22.50, $25, $27.50 or $30 Suit in our house
AT $15.
This sale breaks all previous records
Smart buyers will profit by this offer
EISEMAN & WEIL
Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters
3 WHITEHALL.

DeGIVE'S THEATRES
THE GRAND.
Matinee Today and Tonight
The Big Farce Comedy Success, WILLS'S NEW
Two Old Cronies.
Direction of A. L. Dolson.
NEW SPECIALTIES—NEW SONGS—NEW DANCES.
Mlle. Carlotta
The famous danseuse from the Follies Bergeres, Paris, and Koster & Bial's, New York.
Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office.

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 5th and 6th. Matinee, Wednesday at 2:30.
Mr. Sol Smith Russell
In the Following Repertoire:
Tuesday Night—
THE HEIR AT LAW.
Wednesday Matinee—
Peaceful Valley.
Wednesday Night—
A POOR RELATION.
Sale of seats opens Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Prices—25 cents to $1.50; matinee, 25 cents to $1.

D'GIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.
TONIGHT
All New Features This Season! A Bee Hive of Merriment!
The Young and Talented Comedian,
J. C. LEWIS,
Supported by the BRILLIANT LITTLE ACTRESS,
JEANETTE LEWIS,
And a Select Company of —20—TALENTED ARTISTS—20—
In the Laughable Yankee Comedy,
"Si Plunkard."
Reserved seats on sale at Miller's. Prices, 25, 50 and 75c.
POPULAR PRICES,

EDUCATIONAL.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College
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The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.
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FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH.
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If you want Wedding or Holiday Presents
IN PRETTY CHINA
—GO TO—
LYCETT'S, 83½ Whitehall Street.
Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decoration a specialty.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets, and branch store at 201 Peters street, in addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard, blue and red top grass seeds, German millet, eastern-raised Irish potatoes, onion sets; all kinds of watermelon and cantaloupe seeds, and garden seeds of all kind; gardening tools and other hardware; guns and pistols, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, and other varieties of goods, too numerous to mention here. He keeps up the old style. Whenever you fail to find anything, be sure and come to his place and you will be very apt to find it. All of the above varieties are to be found at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.
The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers, porters, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grade, for medicinal and beverage purposes are to be found at the Whitehall street store.
A perfect variety store at each place. All orders, accompanied with the cash, filled promptly and at reasonable prices. On hand a good lot of arctic and rubber overshoes for the cold and bad weather. Terms cash.

It's Astonishing
to read how cheap you can buy Clothing, but take our advice, don't buy thatkind of clothing All the recommendation anybody can want is in our guarantee that better qualities are not to be had, and lower prices for them cannot be quoted. Come here. Don't judge the bargains by the size of this invitation.
GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters,
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Art Goods.

Cups and Saucers
French China, assorted shapes and decorations, 25c to $3.00. Imported to sell at 40 per cent more.
Dinner Sets
Grand variety, sold on the same unprecedented generous basis.
Tea Sets
Immense outspread of dainty effects and prices lower than ever.
Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
61 Peachtree St.

USE BARNES' INK
A. S. BARNES & CO., 56 E 10th St. N.Y.
jan 21—13t, mon.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

By order of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court of Fulton county, in the case of Riley-Grant Co. et al., vs. Colwell Manufacturing Co., the undersigned will received sealed bids for the entire stock of merchandise belonging to the Colwell Manufacturing Company, consisting of stoves, ranges, tinware, material for furnaces, and all such articles as are usually kept by a first-class stove house; also complete tin-shop outfit. Bids may also be made for said stock in parcels or lots. Said bids to be in writing, sealed and delivered to the undersigned not later than 9:30 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1895. A complete inventory of the assets may be seen, or an examination of the goods had, by applying to the receiver, or to Culberson & Blalock; or Albert & Hughes, attorneys, Inman building. All bids to be made subject to approval or rejection by the court. Terms cash.

ROBERT L. SAWYER,
Receiver,
81 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
feb 1-10t

Art At Hard-Time Prices.
For one month I offer all my pictures at half price. On sale or on order.
JAMES P. FIELD,
58 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., Southern Art school.

STERLING SILVER
BELTS

Large assortment; new designs. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall st.

spots on the sun

are not readily seen—neither is the "meanness" in poor whisky—take a "bracer" if you will—but be sure that it is good and pure—you run no chances with our whisky.

"old charter rye,"

"four aces rye"

are all right—on sale at all first-class bars.

bluthenthal & bickart. "b.&b."

big whisky house

marietta and forsyth streets.

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ACME

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It is the product of one of the best distilleries of the world, and its purity is absolute.

Leading physicians recommend it for its efficacious medicinal qualities. It should be upon every home side-board and in every family medicine chest.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

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Quality First and Always.

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The oldest lens-grinders in the state. Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

JUST RECEIVED

POTOMAC ROE HERRING.
New Catch.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST BISCUITS
Fresh and Crisp.

AMERICAN CLUB HOUSE CHEESE
Very Fine for Luncheons.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.
390 and 392 Peachtree St. 'Phone 628.

Thanks! Thanks!

At the beginning of a new month, I wish to thank my many customers and friends and the people of Atlanta, for their ready and quick appreciation of my effort to sell them the best quality of Eatables at the lowest price ever known before.

I assure them that it shall still be my aim to save them money on everything in the Grocery line and to give them the very best quality of everything at the same time. I am neither selling out nor moving, though many, seeing the quantity of goods going out, laughingly ask that question. It is my aim to sell out each day and lay in a fresh supply the next, thus always giving fresh goods and cheap prices to my trade. Major T. H. Blacknall, who is known everywhere as one of the livest and most progressive business men in our state, will have charge of the sales department and will be glad to meet his multitude of friends at our store, where they may be certain of cordial treatment as well as money-saving prices.

This change has been made because I have gone actively into the Fire Insurance business. Mr. George M. Brown and myself, under the firm name of Brown & Hoyt, have five of the strongest Insurance Companies in America, and are in position to take care of our friends in all insurance risks and would be glad to have them call on us at our office at 32 1-2 W. Alabama street.

REMEMBER, Hoyt's cheap prices will still go on.

Watch this column for them.
Come to my store and get them.
Why lose money daily?

W. R. HOYT,
'Phone 451. 90 Whitehall St.

DRUGGISTS COMING.

Convention of Southern Drug Dealers Here Next Week.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE IS EXPECTED

The Session Will Last Two or Three Days—What Will Be Done by the Convention.

The third annual convention of the wholesale druggists of the south will meet at the Aragon hotel on next Wednesday week and remain in session two days.

The southern association of wholesale druggists is composed of the leading men in that business throughout the entire southern country and is one of its strongest trade organizations. The association was organized three years ago for the mutual benefit of its members and to bring about closer relations between them, both socially and in a business way.

The attendance at the convention this year is expected to be larger than at either of the two preceding ones and wholesale druggists from every state in the south are expected to be here. When the convention meets there will probably be fully seventy-five and in addition several applications for membership will be presented. The two days will be almost exclusively devoted to transacting the business of the association, for it is composed of business men who do not waste time.

After the business has been transacted the members of the convention will drive over the city and visit as many places of interest as possible. This will be done on the afternoon of the second day's session. In the evening the members will visit the theater and the next day will return to their homes.

P. P. Van Vlett, of Memphis, Tenn., is president of the association and he has sent special letters to every member of it urging them to attend the coming session and remain in Atlanta for the two days or until all business has been transacted.

Mayor Porter King will meet the druggists on the morning of their first session here and will welcome them to Atlanta on behalf of the citizens generally. Other speeches will be made and the Southern Association of Wholesale Druggists will reive a hearty welcome to the city. All of the arrangements for the holding of the convention and the entertainment of the delegates will be made before the day of the session arrives. Mr. M. A. Fall, of the Lamar Drug Company, is second vice president of the association and will attend to these details.

The territory covered by the association is extensive, reaching from St. Louis to Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas. The officers are:

President, P. P. Van Vleet, Memphis, Tenn; vice president, D. D. Philips, Nashville, Tenn; second vice president, W. A. Fall, Atlanta, Ga.; third vice president, F. M. Schumacher, Waco, Tex.; secretary, A. G. Cassell, Vicksburg, Miss.; treasurer, J. C. Lyons, New Orleans, La.

PASSED RESOLUTIONS.

The T. P. A. Met and Made Recommendations to Congress.

The commercial travelers, of Atlanta, held a meeting at the Kimball house Saturday night to further perfect the organization of the Travelers' Protective Association in this city.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. John M. Green, who was elected president of the association at the last meeting.

Prominent among those who have put in application for membership are the following:

John M. Green, M. D. Blum, W. F. Mills, J. M. Skinner, John O. Castelberry, H. L. Atwater, Jesse W. Bates, M. R. Buckhalter, Thomas F. Hastings, J. E. B. Blewett, Henry Maas, Eugene Christian, E. E. Lee, E. E. Smith, George W. Coates, J. R. Stoner, C. W. Asberry, C. I. Branan, W. I. Maddox, L. A. Redwine, P. C. Cashman, W. D. Branan, L. L. Johnson, C. Weil, T. C. Pulliam, T. J. Shepard and W. A. Ward. D. R. Wilder was elected secretary and treasurer.

Mr. E. E. Smith was elected chairman of the railroad committee and instructed to draft resolutions and forward the same to Senators Gordon and Walsh urging their support of the senate bill now pending before that body.

Mr. John O. Castleberry was elected chairman of the legislative committee and Eugene Christian was made chairman of the press committee.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"Be it resolved by the Atlanta post of the Travelers' Protective Association of America, That we recognize the justice, approve the purposes, and urge the passage of house bill 3291, senate bill 771, to permit the railroads of the United States to issue interchangeable mileage books and to give special privileges of free or excess baggage with such mileage.

"Be it resolved, That the hearty endorsement and passage of this bill by the house of representatives should commend it to the senators from Georgia as well as from other states, and we respectfully request and urgently petition Senators Gordon and Walsh to use their efforts to secure the passage of this bill already favorably reported by the committee in charge, during the present session of congress.

"Be it resolved, That the president, the secretary and the chairman of the railroad committee of this post, be requested to forward these resolutions to the senators named and to the Atlanta papers for publication. JOHN M. GREEN, President.

"D. R. WILDER, Secretary.

"E. E. SMITH, Chairman Railroad Committee and Member of the National Railroad Committee."

Of course you read the testimonials published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that Hood's cures.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

A Splendid Opportunity Offered the Right Kind of Persons.

We wish to confer with those who desire the agency of a first-class life insurance company under a contract direct with the home office, which will give them the commissions and renewals usually paid to a general agent. The undersigned, now in Atlanta, will be glad to receive applications from persons in Georgia who desire to represent the Maryland Life Insurance Company or to confer with them in regard to an agency of this company. He is prepared to give valuable contracts to good men who can do business. For further particulars address by mail

PELHAM BLACKFORD,
Special Agent Maryland Life Insurance Co., 817 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.
feb 3—4t.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA,

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers.

Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller Book Store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. oct 22 tf

Notice.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association will meet at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church Monday, February 4th, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Subject, "The Crittenden Meeting." All ministers of the city invited to attend.

T. P. CLEVELAND.

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TRADE MARK
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LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice unclaimed February 2, 1895. Persons calling will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Carmelle Anthony, Miss Lizzie Awtry.

B—Miss Clara Butts, Mrs. Bettie Burns, Lizzie Bennett, Miss Janie Butler, 19 Brotherton; Miss Mandie Branam, Miss Rosa Butler, E. West End.

C—Mrs. G. C. Cook Mrs. H. A. Carraway, Mrs. Lizzie Clark, 51 Anshin; Mrs. James Cumming, 320 Boulevard; Mrs. Mamie Capar, Mrs. M. C. Clark, Mrs. M. Clark, 2.

D—Mrs. Florna Davis, 66 Decatur.

E—Mrs. Sallie Ellis, Mary street; Minnie Ellis, Hode alley.

F—Mrs. Dathula Fountain.

G—Julannie Goodrum, 60 Howard; Miss Lucy Greer, colored; Miss Mary Gray.

H—Miss Ella Harper, 44 Holt; Mrs. Hugh Hepstinstall, Mrs. Hattie Holmes, Lucy Harden, Miss L. R. Howard, Mrs. Mamie Heard, 56 Gilmer; Miss Rosa Hollingsworth, Miss Mollie Harper, Miss Katie Harris, 136 Butler; Mrs. N. E. Hackney, Mrs. L. A. Hull.

J—Miss Birdie Johnson, Walker street; Mrs. Ada Jackson, Chapel street.

L—Angeline Laird, Mrs. Sallie Lester, Miss Lollie Lawrence.

M—Mrs. Julia Maddox, 315 Chestnut.

O—Miss Bettie O'Neil, Miss Emma C. Oliver, 58 Chestnut.

P—Miss Belle Paris.

S—Mary Ann Stoling, 472 Thornton; Lelia Stewart, Lula E. Stultz, Mrs. J. A. Spencer, Miss Maud Sasser.

T—Miss Mary Thompson, 50 Grady; Miss Mary Thomas, Mrs. Marguerite Thomas, Sallie Tollerson.

U—Mrs. Hariett Upperman, 514 East Ashley.

W—Miss Cora B. Wilhite, Miss Hattie S. Winer, Mrs. Lou Wilson, Miss Lucinda Williams, 75 Western avenue, Miss Martha Wade, Miss Rosa Williams.

Z—Miss Ainder Zackery, NO. 84.

Gentlemen's List.

A—Berry Adams, D. P. Ballard, O. S. Bush, Will Bishop, I. E. Barry.

C—Charley Collier, 17 E. Lane, Levear Cisco.

D—Willie C. Delihanty, Louis Doray, E. F. Deggs, Frank Davis.

E—John Eatia, 21 Lowes alley.

F—G. L. Fitts, Dr. G. W. Farrar, J. J. Folson, W. A. Fairburn.

G—Frank M. Gage, 103 Decatur, E. M. Glenn, E. E. George, J. A. Gunn, Jr., J. Groves.

H—C. L. Harris, C. E. Hill, 2; Franklin Hughes, 2 S. Broad; Harry Mopkins, John T. Howes, James E. Harper O. A. Hoose, P. H. Henderson, 743 W. Mitchell, T. B. Hurert, Newton Hicks, W. H. Hampton, 126 Peachtree, W. Helms.

I—John B. Isherwood.

J—William Jenkins, C. A. Jones, 139 North avenue.

K—Alfred Kinsman.

L—Rev. A. W. Lock, D. B. Lenard, Charles G. Lewis, Jo n Henry Lumpkin, John Lumpkin, 104 Mills; Richet Lucas, R. A. Longshore, Van Lucas.

M—Eddie Minor, John C. Mehring, J. A. Middleton Milton Moore, T. L. Mitchell, Louis A. Mouthree, Box 35; Robert A. Miller, G. W. McCoy, Reddie Mack, pool room.

N—W. C. Neal, Oriston Nicopulon, 28 Brag, M. F. Nason, 183 W. Peters.

P—Bill Parm, Floyd Parshall, J. A. Ponder, Watson Pound, W. S. Parker.

S—J. B. Smith, N. M. Smith, Willie Smith, 21 Washington; Dr. Sullivan, Decatur street; Charles A. Schmitz, 189 Williams; Henry Seamore, H. T. Stanford, J. B. Steed, 133 Whitehall; John Simpson, M. P. Slaughter, Van R. Schayler, T. F. Stonebraker, W. H. Sadler, 10 N. Charles.

T—Alex L. Thompson, John Thornton, N. N. Turner, Orange Turner, colored; N. T. Thayer, W. E. Taliferro, L. J. Turner, M. Toomey.

V—C. B. Vail, C. A. Volberg.

W—Alfred Winsman, A. H. Walker, A. W. White, C. Woodruff, Jesse West, 66 Inman avenue; John Watts, 61 Rawson; O. F. Whipple, 2; Pat Waters, 34 Foster; William A. Winter.

Miscellaneous.

Baltimore Portrait Studio, DuBois & Webb, Hooks & Bro., Kronskoff Millinery Co., Merricks Spool Cotton Agency, Standard Formula Co., 2; Drs. Whitman & Reinwick.

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AMOS FOX, Postmaster.
C. K. MADDOX, Superindent.

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Ladies.

Mrs. E. C. Claflin has removed from 98 North Forsyth street to rooms 717 and 718 the Grand.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 22½ South Broad street. mar18-1y

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

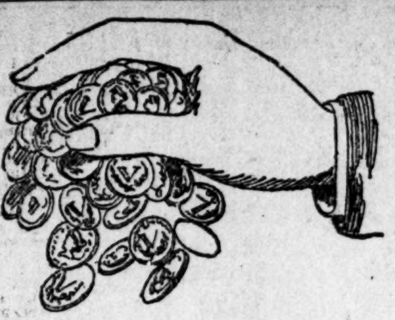
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Coal for Cash.

Fancy Nut, $3.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, subject to approval over city scales. Cumberland Coal Company. R. L. Robinson, Manager. 'Phone 532. Yard 132 E. Hunter street. jan-27-mon-wed-fri

NOTICE.

Candler & Thomson have moved their office from the Fitten building to rooms 635 and 637 Equitable building. jan31—7t.



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The great discount sale now going on is telling its story in every direction. The money spender stops to think and finds the discount a much larger saving than first thought.

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At 33⅓ Per Cent Discount.

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Massage, Electric, Vapor, Needle, Shower, Steam and Mineral baths; modern, 200-room hotel, dry climate, altitude 1,200 feet. Rates, $14 to $25 per week, 10 per cent discount by the month. Rooms with private bath, toilet, hot and cold running water, steam heat. Glass enclosed porches and sun parlors. Six trains daily to Atlanta, forty-five-minute ride; also telephone communication. Office opposite Aragon hotel. Open February 1st. Stop on your way home from Florida and get the malaria out of your system.

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Our No. 1 Saratoga Trunks that were........$5.50; go now for $3.50
Our XX Zinc Saratoga Trunks that were........$8.00; go now for $5.00
Our Steel Flat Top Trunks that were........$8.50; go now for $5.00
Our X Steel Flat Top Trunks that were........$10.00; go now for $6.50
Our Leather Bound Flat Top Trunks that were........$15.00; go now for $9.00
Our Bridal Trunks that were........$25.00; go now for $15.00
Ladies' Leather Club Bags that were........$1.75 to go at $1.00
Ladies' X Leather Club Bags that were........$2.50 to go at $1.50
Gents' Leather Valise sold before at........$3.00 to go at $1.98
Gents' X Leather Valise sold before at........$4.50 to go at $3.00

This cut sale is on for thirty days only. Now is your time to secure bargains.

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We have the right of way. Competitors stand aside and look aghast as they behold the vast procession of carriages, surreys, traps, phaetons, buggies and wagons (sold from our establishment) pass by.

The secret is we possess the faculty of knowing how to buy the right kind of goods at the right prices and we sell them the right way. Come right along to

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NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD BONDS.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Executive Department, Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1895.—To the holders of the bonds of the Northeastern Railroad Company endorsed by the state of Georgia in accordance with the provisions of an act approved October 27, 1870:

The governor of Georgia is authorized and directed by an act of the general assembly approved December 18, 1894, to make to the above named bondholders the following proposition, to-wit: "Said bondholders shall deposit their bonds with the treasurer of this state on or before the 1st day of March, 1895, for the purpose of exchanging said bonds for new bonds of the state, or receiving the principal and interest thereon in cash, as they may prefer; that so soon as three-fourths of said bonds have been so deposited the treasurer be authorized to exchange at par new bonds of the state of Georgia bearing 3½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and running for twenty years, for the principal of said Northeastern bonds so endorsed by the state and to pay in cash the accrued interest due on said bonds at the time such exchange is made.

"Provided, however, that in case it should appear at the same time when such exchange is offered that the treasurer can negotiate and sell the bonds of the state of Georgia herein before referred to at a sum greater than the par value thereof, then, and in that event he shall not exchange the same at par, but shall sell the said bonds of the state of Georgia and from the proceeds arising from such sale pay the principal and interest of all the bonds of the said Northeastern Railroad Company then outstanding bearing the endorsement of the state of Georgia on same. The treasurer of the state shall continue to exchange or to pay such Northeastern bonds endorsed by the state, as herein required, until the entire amount of the issue aforesaid has been taken up or paid off in full. The treasurer shall issue a receipt to the party depositing the bonds in the name of the state of Georgia for each bond and coupon so deposited, to be surrendered when the new bonds are received or the money paid for the old."

All persons desiring to accept this proposition are directed to deposit their bonds with Hon. R. U. Hardeman, treasurer of Georgia, in accordance with the above.

W. Y. ATKINSON,
Governor of Georgia.

jan-18-30t

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Have we had such a run of business at this season of the year.

THE REASON,

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And we do just what we promise in our advertisements. The choice patterns are selling out rapidly.

SPECIAL. This week we will take orders for our $30 Clay Worsted (equal to what other tailors ask $40 for) in any style of sack or cutaway suit for

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This sale positively for one week only. We mean to keep our help busy at any sacrifice.

You will never again buy this quality of Clay Worsted, in sack or cutaway suit, for

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COAL $1.50 —TO— $5.00 PER TON

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